

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 27.

MASSILLON, OHIO DECEMBER 23, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 1,455

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINHOEL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law, 10th and No. 11 and 12 Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, second floor, Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio, \$150,000 Capital, S. Hunt, President, C. Steers, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Concord Block, Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange, collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale cigar dealer, Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL PLUMMERSCHIE, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars, Factory & store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. MCCALL & CO, Druggists, Prescription works specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggists' sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, Dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. C. ROYER, M. D., Surgeon, Office hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 M.

Office over Ubendorff's, Bishop's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

F. E. LEAVAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office hours: 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 3 P. M. 6 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office over Ubendorff's, Bishop's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office hours: 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 3 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Reside near Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Door Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

H. ESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pump Stoves, Engines, Mill and mincing Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corneau & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roads and Gen. Rail Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. For Dry-goods and Commission Merchant. Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

A. LEBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provisions Dealers, &c., etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

JEWELERS.

J. JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

SHOTGUNs, Revolvers, Rifles, Et. Addressee, 100 W. Main street, Massillon, O. For Price List, Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Gun, \$10 to \$100. Single Breech Loading Shot Gun, \$10 to \$25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, \$3 to \$40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Gun \$3 to \$5. Single Shot Gun, \$2 to \$12. Revolvers \$1 to \$20. Double Action Self Cockers, \$2 to \$10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder, etc. Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. 100 W. Main street, WESTERN GUN WORKS, 601 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B. This is a 2-year old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter.

Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive and safe remedy. Price 10 and 50c.

For sale by W. H. McMill & Co.

Chicago Anarchists propose to raise a perpetual fund of \$100,000 to support the families of their executed fellows and to pay the costs of future trials.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

There will be no international yacht race next year.

Ben Butterworth continues quite ill with typhoid fever.

John Porter, negro, who burned a white woman by firing her house, was lynched at Quitman, Ga.

Transfer books of the C. H. & D. railroad, which have been closed for six months, opened in New York to-day.

Tom Free and Robert Lash, Indianapolis toughs, shot George Zahm in the face, producing a dangerous wound.

Crown prince's doctors at San Remo report a new growth on the royal larynx and a diminution of the old growth.

The California & Oregon railway has been completed. This event represents twenty-one years of continuous work.

A false alarm of fire in a Vienna (Austria) theater caused a bloodless panic. Loss, \$3,000, on crushed bouquets and bustles.

The steamer *Eltruria* has made the fastest time on record, the time from New York to Fastnet being six days and two hours.

The Edgar Thomson steel works, at Bradocks, Pa., has closed down. Several thousand men are thrown out of employment.

Claus Spreckels will build a \$500,000 beet sugar factory at Watsonville, Cal. Similar works will be built in other parts of the state.

John Bushart, a Pittsburg photographer, was murdered at his boarding house, in that city, by a man supposed to be "Bunty" Kain.

At Speckardsville, Mo., Robert Kirk kicked a dog during a dog fight, and his brother-in-law, William Kirk, cut his throat.

Dr. Samuel Bachtel, of McDonaldsville, O., died suddenly while watching at the bedside of Mrs. Howard Leland, a patient, at Canton, O.

The Masonic fair in New York, in behalf of the fund for the asylum for destitute Masons, their widows and children, netted about \$60,000.

At a conference between officials of Chicago and those of the annexed village of Hyde Park, a satisfactory understanding was arrived at.

In the case of the tally-sheet forgers at Columbus three of the accused pleaded "not guilty," and the cases are set for hearing January 3.

Perry C. Smith, of New York, has been appointed to succeed Eugene Higgins as chief of the appointment division of the treasury department.

Drifted snow at Carquattle, N. B., on International railroad, threw an engine and passenger car from a bridge into the river. Eight killed and five injured.

All the pretty misses and bad boys in Washington, Mo., gathered in the public square to enjoy the novelty of seeing three blushing lads publicly flogged by their fathers for stealing. Misery, in this instance, had too much company. A German judge was responsible for it.

Francis Driver, enthusiastic colored sacrifice of Seminole, Ala., had her hand chopped off by faith-cure Doctor W. W. Jordan at a "passover feast." Now the doctor lies in jail tighter, clutching on to his own spirit, while the negroes howl about outside, anxious to dispatch it to the hot by and by.

The famous female bandit, Senora Amapa Rubio de Pascualera, of San Antonio, Mexico, is dead. In early life Federal troops killed her lover. In revenge she swore to bag five men annually. She has done it by piercing susceptible male hearts, not with Cupid's arrows, but with bullets. Her fortune, obtained by robbery, was bequeathed to charity.

Samuel Snorff, farmer, Darke county, was found acceptable for the time.

S. P. Dunkle, farmer, of Darke county, was passed. Mr. Dunkle said he had read accounts of the case, but had formed no opinion.

William Jenkins, farmer, Clarke county, was passed.

E. P. Catlin, bookbinder, of Portsmouth, Scioto county, was passed, and the jury box was now full.

The defense excused Frank Altheer, and Jesse Ellis, a Brown county farmer, took his place.

The defense also excused James B. Gilson, and Charles W. Swing, farmer, of Clermont county, was called and accepted.

Both sides now expressed their satisfaction with the jury, which composes the following names:

George Cox, Highland county, farmer. Charles W. Swing, Clermont county, farmer.

Jesse N. Oren, Clinton county, farmer.

John Rife, Green county, farmer.

Samuel Snorff, Darke county, farmer.

William Jenkins, Clarke county, farmer.

E. P. Catlin, Scioto county, bookbinder.

Ten of the jury are plain farmers, one a stock dealer and farmer and one a bookbinder.

But two peremptory challenges were used by the defense.

The court then took a recess.

Prosecutor Burnat denies that any arrangement was made with Wilshire, in consideration of his testimony, he should receive immunity. Wilshire's testimony, the prosecutor says, was a surprise to him. He had not looked for or expected it.

John L. Sullivan kissed the Blarney stone in Ireland yesterday.

Messinger Chief, the noted trotter, valued at \$20,000, is dead.

Fire at St. Augustine, Fla., caused \$125,000 loss on business blocks.

Knights of Labor give their enthusiastic support to Culom's postal telegraph bill.

George Green, colored, cattle thief, was lynched at Flemington, Fla., by vigilants.

Thomas Woolfson, was found guilty of murder at Macon, Ga., and sentenced to be hanged.

Friends of ex-Congressman McKenzie say he will get the vacant Mexican mission January 1.

St. Louis has just voted down the proposition to have German taught in their public schools at an annual expense of \$60,000.

Randall Cooper, American forger, has been arrested in Paris for defrauding several London, England, banks out of \$50,000 by forged drafts.

Chicago Anarchists propose to raise a perpetual fund of \$100,000 to support the families of their executed fellows and to pay the costs of future trials.

Commuters of Philadelphia have organized into an association. It is now suing the Philadelphia & Reading railroad for excessive consumers' rates.

Over \$1,000,000 worth of valuable papers and money were recovered from the iron vaults in the ruins of the Phelps, Dodge & Palmer shoe factory at Chicago.

It is said that the congregation in New York to whom the Socialist Rev. Dr. Pentecost will preach on Sunday mornings will be gradually molded into a church to be called the "Church of Jesus, the Carpenter."

Holmes Cummings, minority stockholder in the city oil works, Memphis, Tenn., has sued the American Oil Trust for \$1,000 damages to his business. The city oil works are in the trust, which Cummings claims is a monopoly to drive out competition and secure all the profit of the cotton seed trade.

The Western steel works, of South St. Louis, will close down on the 1st of January. The cause assigned is the withdrawal of orders by railroad companies, believing that in consequence of the president's message rails can soon be obtained cheaper from Europe.

Joseph Knight, sixty years of age, individual bookkeeper in the Manufacturers' National bank, Philadelphia, is short \$95,000. He falsified the accounts of depositors during all his thirty-six years' service and refused promotion to cashier, fearing detection. He took the money to maintain his social position.

Annie Horton, great-granddaughter of John C. Calhoun, went violently insane at Washington while witnessing the shooting scene in Clara Morris' play, "Article 47." Five years ago Miss Horton fired several shots at George Morgan, son of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and the play recall.

John L. Sullivan has issued a challenge to fight either Kilrain or Smith for \$5,000.

At Elkhart, Ind., Harvey Meyers eloped with Mrs. Jebe Ayres and her four children.

S. H. Frank & Company, Toledo retail dry goods house, assigned. Assets \$100,000. William Gorman, of Newark, O., has been given a life sentence for killing Officer Roach.

Forefathers' day was celebrated at Boston by a banquet in Music Hall on Tuesday evening.

Dr. Samuel Bachtel, of McDonaldsville, O., died suddenly while watching at the bedside of Mrs. Howard Leland, a patient, at Canton, O.

Henry S. Ives has sued Julius Dexter for \$100,000 damages for false arrest.

New York capital is agitating a \$20,000,000 elevated railroad for Chicago.

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DARING AND SUFFERING.

A HISTORY OF THE ANDREWS RAILROAD RAID INTO GEORGIA IN 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragic Episode of the Civil War.

By WILLIAM PITTSINGER

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CHAPTER XIII.

THE LAST HOPE.

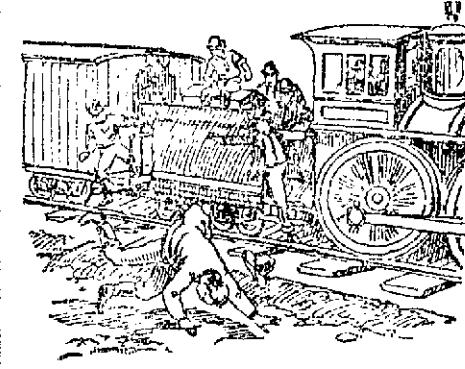
We crouched down as well as we could in the tender while passing Ringgold, that the enemy might not see our number, and when beyond the town we arose and looked about us. The country was mostly wooded and rough, being much cut up by the branches of the swollen Chickamauga creek. We had no fuel, though we might have taken on a few water-soaked fence rails and broken them to burn; but what would have been the use? Every combustible scrap was carefully gathered up and thrown into the engine. Worst symptom of all, a large pair of saddle bags, which we had never seen Andrews with out from the time of the midnight conference, together with his cap and some other pieces of clothing that he did not need for immediate use, were hung remorselessly into the furnace. Various papers went along. These were probably documents that he feared would compromise himself or others in case of capture. Such preparations were indeed ominous. But his next command—the last he ever gave to us as a party—was more dreadful still, and for the first time that day there shot a pang of mortal terror to my heart. Not the crash of the engine down an embankment nor the coming of another train of the enemy from the north, shutting us between two fires, would have caused such a sense of despair and hopeless misery to steal over me. This was the order which, as intimated before, our party had been properly organized, would not have obeyed.

For our situation was still far from desperate. Aside from the capture of the pursuing train, which would now have been very difficult from the fact that we had neither fuel for rapid running, nor the obstructions on board that were necessary to place us far enough ahead for an ambuscade, there was another plan to which our leader was virtually pledged, which presented every prospect of saving our own lives, though it was now too late to accomplish our original purpose. We were some five miles beyond Ringgold, within a mile of Graysville, or nineteen miles by the longest railway course from Chattanooga. From that city westward to Bridgeport was twenty-eight miles further. But the nearest way to Bridgeport was not through Chattanooga, but further south, and by that route it was not distant more than thirty-five or forty miles. The direct course was at right angles with the numerous mountain ranges which here run almost north and south, a route over which cavalry could not be used, and which was known to more than one of our party. Two comrades had pocket compasses which would have guided us in thick woods or in gloom weather by day or night. Now to have left our train in a body, and without delaying to seek concealment, to have struck over the rough and mountainous right angles, at right angles we could go, would have been our most hopeful course. Long before night of the next day we would have been safe within Mitchell's lines! Why not? How could the enemy have captured us? If they sent cavalry, these would necessarily have made long circuits and have been obliged to adhere to the lines of the road, and thus could not have come near us while clinging to the valleys and the mountain sides. Even in dark woods they could not have overtaken us. If they followed us with a strong party on foot, we, safer for our lives, would not have deserved to escape, if we could not have held our distance for forty miles or more. If they had ridden ahead and raised the whole country for a general man hunt, they would have had only twenty-four hours or less to organize it, and no small party then could have arrested twenty armed men. In fact this plan of escape through a mountainous and densely wooded country did not appear to me to be more dangerous than a cavalry dash on the lines of the enemy's communications—an every day military affair. Even if Mitchell did not prove to be in the neighborhood of Bridgeport when we arrived, we would then have been in the level mountainous district where we would have met as many friends as foes. All that we needed in the way of provisions and guides our force would have enabled us to command, and even guns and ammunition could readily have been gathered on our way.

We expected to die as soon as captured; and there was a degree of exasperation which rendered the risk of instant shooting or hanging very great. But there was also a desire for further investigation and discovery which would be cut short by a sudden slaying of the victim, and this operated to bridge over the first furious moment of capture, but did not prevent the most painful threats, and in one case—that of Parrott—a fearful beating. It also led to rigor of chaining and confinement almost unparalleled.

We can only give the very briefest account of these painful incidents, and will gladly hasten to other things.

ulting raptures and in almost despair. It was hard to abandon her now. She was substantially uninjured. The engineers, Brown and Knight, had taken good care of her, and with wood and oil in abundance, there would have been no difficulty on her part in completing the run to Huntsville. She was still jogging along at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, and could maintain that pace a little longer. The pursuers had also diminished their speed, so as to just keep us in sight, having apparently no wish to press upon what may have seemed to them like a wounded and dying lion. The command to "jump off and scatter" was repeated with the injunction to be quick about it, as the engineer wished to reverse the engine and drive it back upon the enemy. With such a reason there could be no more hesitation. It is said that some three or four had already got off at the first word of command; but the most of us had hesitated, not on account of the still rapid motion of the train, but in the idle hope that in some way this terrible parting might be averted. Now one after another clambered down on the step and swung off. I was neither among the first nor the last, and jumping unskillfully out from the step, instead of forward, whirled over and over on hands and feet for several revolutions. Rising in a dazed condition, though unharmed, with the exception of a few scratches from the briars with which the place abounded, I looked over the animated scene with the deepest interest. The men who jumped off were, according to instructions, flying in different directions; a few others were just coming off the engine in much the same way that I had done, while the engineers were attempting to carry out their scheme of reversing the engine, which could do no good now, except possibly to



LEAVING THE LOCOMOTIVE.

delay the inevitable pursuit a little, and give us a better opportunity to organize our plans. The brakes of the tender were put on still more to diminish speed, and the reversal was made. Here is a slight conflict of authority. The pursuers say that the brakes were not loosened again; but our engineers are equally positive that they were. It is not material, for the result is the same. The steam power was so low, that though the engine moved back it was with moderate velocity, and I saw the pursuers reverse also, and coming to a full stop, whistling two or three times as it approached—a seeming whistle of alarm, though there was little in the approach of our poor General to fear; and then they moved slowly before it for a short distance till the two were in contact, when the weaker stopped and the steam was shut off. The great railroad chase was over!

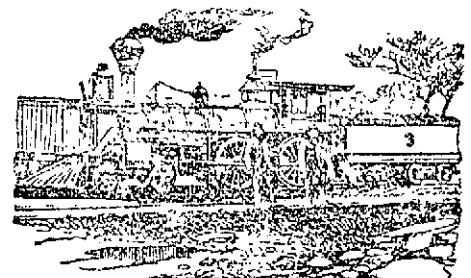
CHAPTER XIV.

HUNTED IN THE WOODS BY DOGS AND MEN.

Dispersed in the woods with no knowledge of the country, and no guide toward our own lines, with the alarm spreading in every direction, and the hearts of the people on fire with fierce resentment because of the desperate character of our raid, the prospect of escape for any of our number was slight indeed. The south was also better prepared for hunting down fugitives than any other people could have been where slavery was not an established institution. Tracking men over hills and mountains was no novelty, and now for scores of miles in every direction from Chattanooga roads and farms were guarded, cavalry galloping along the roads, and the planters with their packs of negro hunting dogs explored every wood. Unfortunately, too, a ready mode of identifying any member of the band who might be captured was soon discovered. On the way south we had represented ourselves as from Fleming county, Ky. This story was still continued. The first arrests were made the very same day so close to the train that after this story had been told the men were positively traced back to the train, and then all who gave the same story were known to belong to us.

We expected to die as soon as captured; and there was a degree of exasperation which rendered the risk of instant shooting or hanging very great. But there was also a desire for further investigation and discovery which would be cut short by a sudden slaying of the victim, and this operated to bridge over the first furious moment of capture, but did not prevent the most painful threats, and in one case—that of Parrott—a fearful beating. It also led to rigor of chaining and confinement almost unparalleled.

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THE GENERAL.

Five were captured the first day; seven, including myself, on the next day, which was Sunday. The sufferings endured even in this brief interval from hunger, labor and suspense were indescribable. Andrews and two companions were taken on Monday; six more were captured near the close of the week, having, however, gone no further than I had done the first day. This left only two of the whole party at large, who, by getting a boat and drifting down the Tennessee, got virtually within the Union lines, but then going boldly forward in the daytime were arrested by a band of Confederate guerrillas and brought back some two weeks after leaving the train. This completed the capture of the whole party, and to this terrible pass had our hopeful enterprise resolved itself! We had been told that to fall into the enemy's power was inevitable death, and we had no reason to doubt it. Nothing in our treatment was of such a nature as to insure us with hope. We were chained and tied in barbarous fashion, and confined in the most loathsome dungeons, dark, filthy, and often underground, in Dalton, Marietta and elsewhere. Our food was of the coarsest and most meager character. We were assured every day that we would be hung as soon as we could get us gathered in at a proper place. Gradually the whole

were assembled at Chattanooga, where our confinement culminated in unending horrors. I was the first one taken there, having been captured in Lafayette, Ga., twenty-five miles away, the second day out! I will describe somewhat minutely my entrance into that terrible place, which may serve as a specimen of other prisons we endured in the south.

To be continued]

The Parisian's Business Day.

The first thing that strikes an American business man in Paris is the remarkable manner in which French hommes d'affaires spend their business day. It is the boast of the Parisian that he accomplishes more in a few hours in way of desk work than his English or American cousin does in a day. The Parisian certainly believes in the early work, for he is at his desk promptly at 8, sometimes earlier. The cabinet ministers frequently grant interviews at 6 in the morning. At about midday comes the most important event in the life of the Parisian—breakfast. As most merchants live some distance from their offices this meal is generally taken at the cercle or club.

Every Frenchman belongs to a club, and when the head of the house leaves for his particular cercle his clerks follow suit to a more humble reunion and the office is left to the tender mercies of the porter or concierge. This breakfast at the cercle is a table d'hôte affair of several courses and occupies an hour. A stroll on the boulevard is next in order, a visit to the Salle des Dépêches a cogne at the cafe and a perusal of the morning papers. About 3 o'clock the clerks come in one by one and by 4 business is in motion again. At 5 the carriage calls for the head of the house—it is time to drive to the Bois. The juniors leave shortly afterwards, those who can afford it taking cabs for the daily tour to the Cascade and those less fortunate sit in the open air at one of the numerous cafés on the boulevards or avenue des Champs Elysées, sip their absinthe and watch the carriages go by. The business day is finished.—Paris Cor. New York World.

Dangers of the Boxing Glove.

It is a mistake to suppose that the boxing glove is less injurious to the person with whom it comes in contact than the bare fist is. The fist cuts, but the glove stuns like a sand club or a piece of lead pipe, and is more apt to produce congestion of the brain and other internal injuries. No prizefighter was ever hurt by letting him bleed, and on the other hand he may be seriously injured by the muffed blow that produces the jar without breaking the skin. Moreover, these glove contests have brought in the fashion of matching second or third rate men against first rate ones, the bets being made on the question as to the number of rounds during which the former can contrive to hold out against the latter. What earthly sense or profit can there be in such a performance as that?

Of course the boxing glove has its use, like the button on the foul; it enables the pupils to learn the rudiments of the science—how to assume the proper positions, and how to use his arms. Gentlemen who move in polite society cannot afford to go about with faces scarred, seamed and discolored; it is not the fashion, and fashion must be considered. But I would banish the glove from everything in the shape of an "exhibition," whether amateur or professional.—Julian Hawthorne Sanson," said the young lady, "I want you to put me in the oven."

The executioner started. He made an exclamation of surprise. The young lady insisted. "I fancy," she said, "that I should like to be able to say that I have been put down on it." Sanson spoke to the father and mother. They replied, "As she has taken a fancy to have it done to it."

The executioner had to give in. He made the young miss sit down, tied her legs with a piece of string and her arms behind her back with a rope, fastened her to the swinging plank and strapped her on with the leather strap. Here he wanted to stop. "No, no, that is not yet all," she said. "Sauz then swung the plank down, placed the head of the young lady in the dreadful neck piece and closed it upon her neck. Then she declared she was satisfied. When he afterward told the story Sanson said, "I quite thought she was going to say at last, 'That is not all. Make the knife fall.' "—Things seen by Victor Hugo.

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THE WOOL INTEREST.

A FEW FACTS WORTH KNOWING.
Showing What the Unavoidable Effect of a Reduced Tariff Would be.

Mr. George H. Wallace, of Fayette, Mo., is in the city, having but recently returned from Washington, where, as a delegate, he attended the recent convention of wool men. Incidentally, Mr. Wallace is a member of the Republican executive committee, of Missouri, but his business is that of a farmer and wool-grower. As a wool-grower he has made a study not only of practical sheep raising, at home and abroad, but he has looked into the effects of the tariff upon the industry, and is familiar with all the facts in connection therewith. The convention was intended to include delegates from all classes interested in the subject, but the manufacturers were not able to be represented, and asked that the issuance of a report be deferred until January 11, 1888. Meanwhile the report is practically made.

The Washington meeting was held upon the understanding from the friends of the wool industries in Congress, that if the buyers, dealers and manufacturers could unite upon a plan for regulating the inequalities of the tariff revision of 1883, it would meet with respectful consideration.

The President's message, coming out at this juncture, was like a thunder-bolt in their midst, advocating free wool, at the moment they were attempting to direct Congress how to put the tariff up. Resolutions were at once ordered, expressive of the condemnation of the document, and it fell to Mr. Wallace to draft them. In doing so, he sought the assistance of Major McKinley. In a long conversation on the matter, which is here freely reported, he said: "In laying the matter before Mr. McKinley, I told him that first I wished to hold Mr. Cleveland up to scorn, for violating the pledge made in his Paterson speech. Next, I wished to ridicule the weakness of his argument, which has been answered in every school house in the land. And then I wished to hold him up to contempt for attacking us because we are poor and scattered."

"Mr. Cleveland tells us that we have an average of but fifty head apiece, and that our loss, at the maximum, would be small. What a silly statement! According to the census of 1880, there were 1,020,000 flock-masters in the United States. There is a lack of production of wool, and an over-production of wheat and beef. Now, if Mr. Cleveland drives us out of the wool business, we must use our land some how, and all we can do is to raise wheat or beef. Thus 1,020,000 men would at once become competitors of the farmers and herders in these already over-worked fields. Is that policy?"

"We cannot compete, unprotected, against Australian wool. We must house and dry-feed our sheep from five to seven months each year. In Australia they never feed grain or hay, and there is not a shingle needed to cover a sheep's back. Moreover the fostering care of the British government is such as to equal, to the raiser, not less than 8 cents per pound. The government will lease to all wool-growers, unlimited pasturings at four cents an acre and charge no tax."

"It is as clear to me as daylight and darkness, that without protection, the whole industry is doomed. Our experience with the tariff of '67 and the revision of '83 proves it. The tariff of '67 says a duty of ten cents shall be levied on every pound of wool in the grease, twenty cents on wool washed, thirty cents on wool scoured, and wool in other conditions, meaning manufactured wool, sixty cents. Shoddy, flax, mungo and waste shall be taxed the same as wool in the grease. Now the foreigners determined to get even with us for this enactment, try to evade the law. For instance, wool, which really should pay a duty of sixty cents, they have christened "ring waste," and last year, Secretary Fairchild ruled that it was "waste," and should come in at ten cents a pound. Technically, the ruling is right, in reality, it is wrong. To illustrate in a homely manner. Suppose the duty on a cow to be one dollar, the duty upon a horse ten dollars. Now, I import a horse, and to evade the high duty, I say to the collector, 'I have brought over an animal with four legs and it gives milk, therefore it is a cow,--here is one dollar.'

"What is the result? Why the imports of 'ring waste' are eight to ten times as heavy as before this ruling; the gross amount imported since its promulgation is equal to 35,000,000 pounds of wool in the grease, or twelve per cent. of our whole product. Another grievance caused by the revision of 1883 is this: At that time while the high protective duty on woolens was kept up, the tariff on worsteds was let down. Worsteds consist of the soft cloths so much in favor, and which within recent years only have come into fashion, to the exclusion of broadcloths. There are many such instances, and the tendency has been for years to admit foreign wools and goods, under one pretext or another, on the payment of a duty so much lower than that contemplated by the tariff of 1867. At that time the revenues derived from this source, amounting in 1867 to \$1,700,000 were last year over \$5,000,000. The effect upon the industry is shown by official statistics. Before 1883, there were 50,000,000 of sheep in the United States, and the number was increasing each year at the rate of 5.3 per cent.

This, if it had kept up, would have made the present number about 60,000,000. But Colonel Switzer, of the treasury, says that the present actual number is only 44,000,000, showing a loss in both principal and interest. Right here in Ohio there is authority for saying that the flocks have decreased twenty-five per cent. in the last four years. With these facts before us, how could the abolition of the tariff do otherwise than kill the entire business?"

ST. TIMOTHY'S BELL

RINGS OUT A BRIDAL PEAL.
The Marriage of Mr. E. C. Merwin to Miss Grace Dangler, last Night.

Not since the last days of Indian summer have the doors of St. Timothy's church been flung open to admit of the passage of a bride, until last night, and by a strange co-incidence, that bride a sister of the one who passed the threshold in the October before. And though last night the air outside was clear and cold, inside it was bright and warm, and there were hundreds of friends to fill the straight-backed pews, and patiently wait until half-past 7, the hour for the party to appear.

Just at that moment the curtains of the vestibule were drawn, and as Mrs. Dunn at the organ played Mendelssohn's wedding march, four ushers moved toward the chancel. They were Messrs. Charles Hamill, Albert H. Coleman, James K. Peacock, and Robert P. Skinner. Following them was the bridesmaid, Miss Hattie Knapp, escorted by Mr. Frank M. Atwater. Then came the groom, Mr. Edward C. Merwin, with his brother as best man, Mr. James N. Merwin. And last of all by the side of her sister in law, came the bride, Miss Grace Dangler. Reaching the chancel, a semi-circle was formed, with the bride and groom in the center, toward which the Rev. Edward L. Kemp advanced, and holding a white-bound copy of the marriage service in his hand, began its recitation.

To look after the moral welfare of these thousands, six churches are organized and at work. The French Catholics constitute nearly one-half of the population. One business firm has very kindly erected a suitable building for a reading room and has furnished it with the best papers and periodicals of the day. It is a gem of a building, and is free to all who wish to read. The Salvation Army is here in full blast. The captain is a young lady of fair ability and fearless courage. She has one lieutenant and cadet, and the army assails the fortress of wickedness. They have been here for a year, and they undoubtedly do some good among the rough lumbermen who come in crowds, and come drunk or sober to the barracks. But there is an element of this population as cultured and refined as may be found in the best communities. There is a generous liberality in these towns which is commendable. I give you a single instance of this: The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave their usual annual supper on Thanksgiving night. On that occasion they sold at auction several articles of value which they had made themselves. I suppose they would make about fifty dollars, but the gross receipts were three hundred dollars, and they netted over two hundred dollars. And they nonchalantly said that they would have done much better if the weather had behaved.

But our dual town is not handsome—as Massillon. We have as much sky and more lakes; but the lake storms, and the sky is gloomy. But if abundance should enhance appreciation, we have much to glory in. We have—sawdust and sawdust. Our streets are built with sawdust; our mills are run by sawdust, while the slabs of pine are burned as refuse; our money is made of sawdust. People seem to like the sawdust. I am sorry to say that one of our ministers here leaves his church and the ministry for—sawdust. There are three weekly papers and three strong editors, but their financial foundation is—sawdust.

And so I send from this sawdust region to you and your readers (may they be numerous as the sawdust) the best wishes of the old year and the new. Yours truly, R. L. WILLIAMS. AT SABLE, Mich., Dec. 16, 1887.

A REGION OF SAWDUST.

AONCE MASILLON MINISTER IN MICHIGAN

Writes About the Sawdust Cities on the Shores of Lake Huron.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—For the last three months I have been breathing the breezy air of the Lake Huron shore, gaining strength, and preaching the Gospel to the denizens of Au Sable and Oscoda, who attend the Presbyterian church, and on the eve of returning to Ann Arbor, scribble you a few lines concerning these two towns which are as closely connected as were the Siamese twins, and have a population of nine or ten thousand people. Their main business is lumber and lumbering. There is a big saw-mill for each thousand of the inhabitants, with two or three planing mills and a salt well thrown in. These mills begin operation early in the spring and quit at the beginning of winter. They suddenly hush their multitudinous noise at 12 o'clock Saturday night. All is quiet on the Sabbath, but before the dawn of Monday morning whistles scream, machinery groans, and the devouring saws begin. The music of the mills charms the listening ear of day and vexes the drowsy ear of night. And like the song of the stream the saw may sing, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever." The Thanksgiving proclamation of President and Governor has no more power to check the continuity of noise than the edict of Nantes. Immense capital is, of necessity, invested in these mills and the profits are adequate. If I were in business I would as soon have an Oscoda mill as a Massillon glass factory. These saw-mills saved during this season 244,515,058 feet of lumber. More than two thousand men find employment in these mills. They are paid good wages and are usually paid at the close of each week. A vast deal of money is thus put in circulation.

To look after the moral welfare of these thousands, six churches are organized and at work. The French Catholics constitute nearly one-half of the population. One business firm has very kindly erected a suitable building for a reading room and has furnished it with the best papers and periodicals of the day. It is a gem of a building, and is free to all who wish to read. The Salvation Army is here in full blast. The captain is a young lady of fair ability and fearless courage. She has one lieutenant and cadet, and the army assails the fortress of wickedness. They have been here for a year, and they undoubtedly do some good among the rough lumbermen who come in crowds, and come drunk or sober to the barracks. But there is an element of this population as cultured and refined as may be found in the best communities. There is a generous liberality in these towns which is commendable. I give you a single instance of this: The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave their usual annual supper on Thanksgiving night. On that occasion they sold at auction several articles of value which they had made themselves. I suppose they would make about fifty dollars, but the gross receipts were three hundred dollars, and they netted over two hundred dollars. And they nonchalantly said that they would have done much better if the weather had behaved.

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ASTONISHING!

A Very Remarkable Animal.

And it is a Stark county cow! Now read a true story.

Down in the valley of the Tuscarawas, near the old Warmington coal mine there is a farm, and this farm belongs to the Hon. J. G. Warwick. He, however, is not responsible for the story. That came from quite another source. And on the farm they have some fine sleek cows. And among these cows is one particular cow, which was born and reared in the usual manner, and previous to two weeks ago exhibited no trait of body or character strikingly different from other cows. For some seasons she generously gave to man her rich white milk, and then went dry. Nothing very astonishing so far.

Mr. E. B. Bayliss was the caterer having in charge the supper, and at the proper time small tables were carried into each room, except the one reserved for the two families and their attendants, who occupied large tables in a separate apartment. The tables were all trimmed with smilax and geranium blossoms. Probably over one hundred were able to be present.

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Massillon Independent.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

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Two Months.	2.00
Three Months.	1.25

One Year.	\$1.50
Two Months.	1.00
Three Months.	.50

WEEKLY.

ADVERTISING RATES WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

THE DAILY INDEPENDENT WISHES TO BE AT ONCE PLEASURE AND CONVENIENCE TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSILLON. IT WANTS THEM TO READ IT, THINK ABOUT IT, AND WRITE TO IT. IT WISHES THEM TO CONSIDER IT THEIR PROPERTY AND NOT A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. IT IS DONE THERE WILL BE NO HARM TO ITS USEFULNESS.

THE INDEPENDENT'S TELEPHONE NO. IS 43.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 23, 1887.

MASSILLON.

To manufacturers, Massillon offers the shipping facilities afforded by four lines of railroads, touching eleven terminal points, the Ohio canal, and the facilities for the transaction of business offered by two telegraph companies, three express companies and a telephone company. Its natural advantages are great coal mines, stone quarries, furnishing building stone and sand for either glass or iron furnaces, and beds of clay for building brick and fire brick. It has good schools, churches, plenty of amusements and social advantages, making it a pleasant place of residence.

Massillonians should notify their correspondents, in addressing mail to this city, to include the street and number in the address. The free delivery system will be put in operation February 1.

GO!

GOING!!

GONE!!!

Farewell! a long farewell, Jack Morgan!

Uncle Sam's holiday present to Massillon is the free delivery system.

Postmaster Howells worked hard to secure the system, and is doubtless happy.

If prize fights must take place, and it's a pity they must, it is just as well to have the American win.

A town clock is a great institution, but how much greater it would be if its dials could only be seen after dark.

W. A. Hooper, of Pittsburg, is the man to whom credit is due for organizing the scheme of a convention of Republican clubs.

If Mr. D'Kinsion and Mr. Vilks should be confirmed, and Mr. Lamar should be rejected, what would be come of that sleepy gentlemen?

Our transmuted Christmas parties and Christmas emoluments, and best of all Christmas business, will be more brilliant than last year.

President Cleveland is very popular—in England. They should build a monument to him there at once, before he is politically killed in America.

In the matter of the Lamar nomination, as in the Payne case, the Senate of the United States seems likely to demonstrate its weakness of back bone.

The board of education has done wisely in deciding to introduce the study of music in the public schools. Children have a right to be taught the rudiments of that science.

It does one good to observe that Democrats and Republicans alike are interested in the punishment of the Columbus tally sheet forgers. The Hon. Allen G. Thurman himself will take a hand in the prosecution.

Major McKinley has kept his word. He said that he would go to the department and see what could be done for Massillon, which was entitled to the free delivery under the law. He went. And the free delivery is ours!

The Pullman's say that the New York Central shall not run a Wagner vestibule train. The Central says they shall, and add that vestibule cars were run thirty years ago. There will be a fight between two great corporations.

The story that Mr. Blaine intends travelling around the world, expecting to land in San Francisco just before the Chicago convention, and then make a sort of a triumphal tour across the continent, has been denied by Mr. B. F. Jones. Mr. Blaine has never been accused of having a lack of sense.

Mr. Engineer Miller made the rash statement in the council chamber last night that the Main and Prospect street sewers were the private property of the citizens owning the abutting property, and that the council had no authority to do anything with them. And in so arguing Mr. Engineer Miller, who after all is merely an executive not elected to furnish opinions, made a mistake.

The INDEPENDENT has for its authority Solicitor Young, in saying that the sewer system, as now constituted, is controlled only by the city. The money was collected by the city, spent by the city, mains were constructed in accordance with plans furnished by the city, and the mere fact that the funds were furnished by the abutting property holders does not give them any right to dictate as to the management of those sewers.

The council may ventilate them, or refuse to ventilate them, as it sees fit, and must not expect the particular free-holders on their line to take this duty out of their hands.

The American of this week says, in reference to the personal attack of the week previous: "The editor of THE INDEPENDENT is insulted. Well, it can't be helped. The truth must not be suppressed, though it may hurt the feelings. What The American had to say was no fabrication, but based upon positive assertion of those who were interested." The editor of THE INDEPENDENT has simply to say to "those who are interested," that they lied. He has no desire to advertise the fact, but in justice to himself must say that he was not only invited by the city marshal and Officer Hagan to attend the supper, but assisted in defraying its expenses. As these gentlemen passed the subscription paper, and extended the invitations, they will certainly corroborate this statement.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette thinks the New York press conspicuous for its inability to treat great questions in an intelligent manner, and believes its most striking point is its desire to print masses of European nonsense to the exclusion of live American news. And the Commercial Gazette is right. Once upon a time there was no paper like a New York paper. But that time is past, for the western cities have journals as influential and able as any in the metropolis. Eastern journalism has been standing still, while western journalism crowded up.

People who imagine that great ministers and our great President, upon the first meeting deliver spontaneous addresses, make a little mistake. By one of the rules of state craft, the newly arrived minister must send his address to the State department, and after it is duly examined and accepted by half a dozen functionaries, the President's reply is written by an attaché, and is sent to the White House. Then when the two great men get together, they in their cut and dried speeches at each other, in the most approved extemporaneous manner.

Massillon, the chief city of the valley of the Tuscarawas, controlling the richest coal mines in the world, with its mountains of stone, and its acres of clay, is feeling tolerably well, thank you. Now if we are sure of the free delivery, and our streets are frozen over and worn smooth, we will rest content, for a week or two, hoping in the meantime that that street car man will arrive here, and decide to lay tracks.

The Navarre Independent thinks that we ought to have a new infirmary, and that "it seems to make a deal of difference which party proposes it." Perhaps the Independent has not read the report of the non-partisan visiting committee, which stated that the present buildings were decent and in order.

Another American citizen has been outraged, this time at Porto Rico. Ricardo Nadal refused to swear that he was engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the government, and the Guardia Civil beat him until he did. He has filed a suit for damages.

There are some noble specimens of architecture on the north end of Exchange street. They are good examples of the pure Gothic and Corinthian styles.

Saturday was a big day for business, notwithstanding the weather.

Massillon's line of amusements grows better year by year. The city is developing.

The New York papers persist in calling Daniel J. Ryan, of Ohio, David, and Dennis, and anything but his own name.

Home concerts, such as the one given last night by the Harmonia band, are appreciated, and should be frequently repeated.

Who knows but that the Mechanics' Library may develop into a first-class public institution, such as was contemplated last spring.

Boston is soon to have a big bazaar to help the cause of woman suffrage. The "bazaar" is the great American power, to effect reforms.

The Republicans of this city will soon be called upon to nominate a man for mayor. Now is the time to think about the matter. We want a representative, able man.

The Associated Press report of the convention of the Federation of Labor says: "John McBride, of Ohio, persistently refused to permit his name in connection with the Presidency." John is mending his ways.

Colleges are all very well, but if they would send home something beside carping critics, whose influence upon the practical mind is like rough flannel on the body in early winter, the world would be much obliged.

The Mansfield Shield and Banner seems to believe that Senator Sherman was sent to Washington to represent Mansfield first, and Ohio afterwards. It is very strange that the Senator does not think as the Shield.

Several hundred young men and women of this city find much amusement and profit in attending the country "literaries." People in town are inclined to smile at the mention of this institution of rural life, but they are the schools in which many an orator is taught to be fluent with tongue and quick of mind. Real

The city of Massillon is ready to encourage all responsible manufacturers who may wish to locate here, but it does not care to receive overtures from those whose only capital is ambition, or who are ready to move at the hint of the word "bonus" from any other town.

With vast quantities of stone, coal and clay within a view, with railroads and every convenience, this solid community knows that it is the proper location for solid men, and has no need of others.

The French physiologist, Pasteur,

will compete for the prize of \$125,000 offered by the government of New South Wales for a successful method of exterminating rabbits.

He proposes to introduce a sort of chicken cholera among them, by introducing the germs of this affection in water to which they have access. There is no doubt but that he can kill off all the rabbits, but the fear of the colonists is that he will eventually kill them off, too.

Senator Payne has again put his foot in it. As with nearly all his postoffice appointments, he succeeded in raising a storm at Norwalk.

For years and years Editor Redfield has fought wordy battles for Democracy in that stronghold of Republicanism, and it was thought that no other candidate could possibly be appointed.

But the ancient representative of petroleum, fell in with young D. W. Vail, who only moved into Norwalk a short time ago, and gave him the place. Great is the gnashing of teeth in Norwalk.

Phil Armour is getting a good many cuffs for starting meat markets in small interior cities for the purpose of "crushing the small dealers."

While he is primarily responsible, Mr. Armour has no more direct knowledge of the existence of the "Armour markets," than the Shah of Persia. He sells his meat at wholesale to whoever wishes it, and if wholesale dealers think that it will pay them to buy his dressed beef and sell it in the provincial towns, they ought to take some of the cursing, and not allow it all to be aimed at

Armour.

DEAD.

EX-SECRETARY MANNING DIES AT NOON.

IN THE MIDST OF HIS FAMILY AT ALBANY.

HIS LAST HOURS.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—12 M.—J.

Manning, a son of the ex-secretary, says that Daniel Manning, is sinking rapidly, and that death cannot be far off. It has been periodically denied that the most popular of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet members is dangerously ill, but for some days it has been apparent that such is not the case.

When he realized his condition he at once returned to his family. He lies the greater part of the time with his eyes closed, and when aroused seems to be bewildered. The magnificent manhood, which was wrecked by hard work in Washington has deserted him, though he bears up bravely.

HE IS DEAD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1 p. m.—Ex-Secretary Manning died at half-past 12.

A CONGRESSMAN DIES OF BLOOD POISONING.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Representative Garrett, of Michigan, died this morning at 7 o'clock, at the Providence hospital. The cause of death was blood poisoning, resulting from a carbuncle on the head.

AT LAST!

SURE OF THE FREE DELIVERY.

THE CARRIERS WILL BEGIN THEIR ROUNDS ON FEBRUARY 1.

Special Correspondence of the Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Acting upon the recommendation of Col. J. F. Bates, superintendent of the free delivery, that system will be put in operation by the Postoffice Department at Massillon, O., on the 1st of next February.

THREE AND A HORSE.

Promptly upon the receipt of the above dispatch, a telegram was sent to Colonel Bates inquiring how many carriers would be granted to Postmaster Howells. In reply came this characteristic message: "Three, 33 and a horse." This means that one carrier will be given all the outskirts, and provided with a horse and mail cart.

Mr. Oehler could not see the consistency in the action of members of the board of health requesting the council to have the basin filled, and then signing a petition to have it half filled. He wanted it abolished at once and forever.

Mr. Jarvis said that he was one of the guilty ones who had innocently signed the petition.

But he had read in THE INDEPENDENT that the canal had a great

future, and he did not want to see any body get left when that happy time comes.

Mr. Oehler moved that the action of

certain members of the council be ratified, in offering to the board of public works, to build a plank flume from the canal to Morganthaler's mill, if that board would agree to fill the basin. Carried.

Mr. Lieghley moved that the board of public works be apprised of this action. Carried.

Grades have never been established either on Wellington or Cedar streets, and as the Hon. J. G. Warwick needs earth to fill the old reservoir property, he offers to grade both of these highways as soon as one is established. Mr. Volkmar moved that the engineer be instructed to fix a grade, so that the city might be relieved of the future expense for this work. Carried.

Mr. Lieghley was shocked at the extraordinary lung power of the news boys and wanted those organs put under some sort of restriction.

Mr. Blumenschein remarked that when he moved from Allegheny City to Massillon, he thought this a very dead town, just because there were no news boys, and intimated that he rather liked to hear their gentle voices than otherwise; at the same time admitting that there was a limit. The council graciously passed over this grave public question without action.

Mr. Len said that the time had arrived when Massillon must consider the adoption of some general system of house sewerage. The Main and Prospect street street sewers are all very well as far as they go, but we must now go at it in an intelligent manner. He wanted the subject brought before the public both through the press and in the council.

President Blumenschein changed the subject somewhat by calling attention to the fact that the present sewers needed ventilation. A long discussion followed as to the best method for securing ventilation, but no conclusion was reached.

After motions had been made and withdrawn, the president sententiously said that the council was rather green on the subject of sewerage, and suggested some investigation before determining to proceed.

Mr. Len at intervals attempted to direct attention to his scheme of appointing a committee to study methods of sewerage, and gave notice that he would bring the matter up again.

Finally after much talk, during which

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

AFTER DISCUSSING THE CANAL BASIN AND NEWS BOYS.

THE COUNCIL DRIFTS TO THE SUBJECT OF SEWERAGE AND THE GREAT QUESTION WILL BE OPENED.

For the first time in many moons, every member of the Council sat in his chair Wednesday night.

Approved street commissioner's reports for the weeks ending Dec. 10 and Dec. 17 amounting respectively to \$54.50 and \$72.00 were ordered credited.

Solicitor Young stated that after the west side canal basin had been condemned as a nuisance by the board of health, and after the council had been requested to abate that nuisance, in fulfillment of this request he and Health Officer Miller had been instructed to communicate with the board of public works and solicit them to fill it. The matter was well under way, and "just

the wrong" structure within it, been sent to the board in the interests of P. Morganthaler, which had been signed by some of the members, and members of the board of health, noting that the space

was only partly filled. The result of the sending of this petition had been that action in the matter had been deferred. Whether the basin should be filled or not was a question for the council and board of health to decide, but after having rendered a decision, referring the subject to two special officers, he thought that it exceeded the proprieties for members of either board to sign a counter-petition, which must necessarily embarrass those empowered to represent the city.

Mr. Lieghley from personal knowledge said that that basin was the greatest nuisance along the line of the canal. When he heard that the council proposed to fill it up he thought that it was the kindest act that they had proposed to carry out. As for Mr. Morganthaler's desire to get boats to his mill, he was free to say that five boats had not gone near that mill for five years. He did not want to discourage Mr. Morganthaler's enterprise, but

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A society of mothers has been organized in Portage county.

The rumor of a murder in the vicinity of East Greenville is baseless.

William Wendling, a C. L. & W. brakeman, lost two fingers Monday.

Massillon's telephone service is cheaper than that of any city in Ohio.

The delinquent tax collector spent Tuesday in the Mayor's court room.

Mr. Sam Oberlin has imported from Liverpool six English red cap chickens.

A petition to Congress, asking that Utah be not admitted as a State while polygamy is in practice, is being circulated in Massillon.

The Ft. Wayne Company has placed stretchers in every depot on its lines.—Wooster Republican.

The Pennsylvania railroad employees at Alliance receive a total of from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per month.

The wire used for the incandescent electric light circuits, is not insulated like that used in the arc circuits.

The Knights of the Glittering Blade will give a grand ball at Bamberlin's hall, on Monday evening, January 2.

The body of the late Mrs. Leininger, of Railroad avenue, the mother of Mrs. Joseph Bartle, was buried Tuesday morning.

The State board of public works at Columbus, has postponed action, in the matter of filling up the west side canal basin in this city.

The wool growers of Carroll county will meet on January 5 to discuss and take action regarding the national legislation proposed by the President.

There were 210 children who attended the Saturday session of the Industrial School, and fifty were turned away for lack of accommodations.

Mr. A. J. Ricks, and Miss Theodora Ricks, have been appointed respectively administrator and administratrix of the estate of the late Patrick C. Hull.

A few lonesome sleighs could have been seen Saturday night and Sunday morning, but the pleasure of riding in them was more imaginative than real.

The State Grange at Canton decided that the wool tariff of 1867 should be restored, that there should be a Secretary of Agriculture and that senators should be elected by popular vote.

Licenses to wed have been granted to Charles Lubins and Rebecca Totten, of Minerva; M. F. Prescott and Mary Arnot, of Massillon, and Maria J. Metz Tillie Kile, of Jackson township.

Miss Anna Hank, daughter of the late Isaac Hank, of Canton, died Saturday last at Parkview, at the home of her mother. Funeral services at Massillon on Wednesday next.—Canton Argus.

This is Hess, Snyder & Co.'s 4th year for the manufacture of furnaces, and so great has been the success of the venture, that locally speaking, no one year has passed when so many furnaces have been bought.

Congressman McKinley writes to the editor of this paper under the date of December 16, "I will go to the Post-office Department at once, and see if I cannot do something to aid Massillon in securing the free delivery, to which she is entitled under the law."

Licenses to wed have been granted to Arthur K. Seaver and Ella Shaub, Tuscarawas; Charles G. Lawrence and Mary Lester, North Lawrence; George Druckabrook and Alice Dickerhoof, Greenpoint; William J. Cartwright and Mary Lloyd, Alliance; Jesse Slough and Mamie Zeigler, and H. Schweitzer and Sadie L. Hilcher, Canton.

The Mayor of Canton insulted a Repository reporter in open court because the latter had questioned the propriety of the suppression, by the mayor, of the names of certain violators of the law, supposed to have a station in society. The right to criticize is one which officials elected for two years cannot destroy in papers of generations' standing.

Fred Jones, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Jones, died Monday evening of membranous croup. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon. The operation of tracheotomy was performed on the child's throat, but no efforts could save it. This is the second child which Mr. and Mrs. Jones have recently lost, and they have much sympathy.

The American Express Company's horse wishes it distinctly understood that he is yet in the land of the living, and that it was his competitor, of the Adams Express that passed over the dark river. The American's horse will continue to deliver goods with the same intelligence and dispatch that have thus far characterized his notable career. This correction in the cause of truth and history.

The choir of St. Mary's Catholic church has been preparing St. Clair's mass in G, and will render it Christmas morning, with the co-operation of the Harmonia orchestra. Mr. H. C. Baer has taken great pains to arrange this mass for orchestra, and has succeeded admirably. St. Clair's is an American mass, composed by Buffalo organist. It is not "as deep as a well," in a musical sense, but has many tuneful airs and brilliant passages, which make it very appropriate for Christmas music.

Mrs. William Bean, residing on the corner of Hill and North streets, died Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. About a year ago she fell and dislocated her hip-joint, which, at her advanced age, was the cause of her death.

The efforts of the third and fourth class postmasters to get a raise of salary are not likely to be crowned with success. As there are ten aspiring patriots to each office, there is no danger of serious trouble from a strike.

The council frequently sees to it that pavements go down where none before existed. Could it not see that worn out pavements are sometimes replaced? There are some dangerous and disreputable holes in front of the Buckeye hall, or instance, that need attention.

The Fremont News man counted the names of the subscribers to the telephone exchange, whose instruments have been put in within a month, and then said, "Massillon has but thirty-five telephones." Massillon has nearly two hundred instruments connected with the city exchange, and about thirty-five trunk lines. Will the News make the correction?

Marshal Wendling and officer Hagan were called before Mayor Blaie, of Canton, Tuesday, as witnesses against Charles Curren and John Anderson, the tramps who were caught in this city, in the possession of dry goods, which proved to have been stolen from a Canton firm. Both prisoners pleaded guilty, and were each given sixty days in jail and fined twenty dollars.

A curious suit for damages was entered in court at Youngstown against George Tod and Henry Tod, two well-known capitalists. The plaintiff is A. J. Lane, mine boss, who in a petition avers that he leased a valuable tract of coal land for the defendants, who were to operate it and give him one-fourth the net-profits. He wants an accounting.—Coal Trade Journal.

The shaft of the Witch Hazel Coal Company, near Youngstown, Ohio, will be worked out this month and the machinery removed elsewhere. The vein of coal was located by Charles Latimer, chief engineer of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio rail road, with a witch hazel rod. Over 100,000 tons of coal have been taken out of the shaft.—Labor Tribune.

Heaving of a man who had composed a sentence containing twenty-eight letters, and only two repeated, Mr. J. W. Carnes tried his hand at that sort of thing. The Cleveland Press says: "J. W. Carnes, of Massillon, wins the Ohio championship for getting all the letters of the alphabet in the shortest sentence. He used just twenty-six letters, as follows: 'J. R. Quantz, M. D. Ship wolf by keg U. N. V.' Mr. Carnes is entitled to the 'cooky'."

At the regular meeting of Massillon Chamber Equitable Aid Union, No. 574, A. F. Sprangle, secretary pro tem, following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: President, E. J. Beecher; vice president, Mrs. S. W. Klotz; secretary, and accountant, Harry Tinkler; treasurer, Mrs. A. A. Hallock; chaplain, Dr. J. L. McElhie; sentinel, Miss Mary Dickinson; watchman, J. R. Oppenheimer; auxiliaries, Miss Magee; warden, N. H. Williamson; conductor, B. W. Kline.

George Wells, the tiny newsboy, whose face was a familiar one in Massillon up to a year ago, and whose scant earnings not only helped to support a family, but kept up a respectable bank account, writes in a personal school-boy note, from Delaware: "I have discovered how poor an education I have, and am trying to repair it. I have been through book-keeping once, but am going through it again so as to be thorough. Then I am going to get out and hustle."

The grocery store owned by Edward Hering, on West Tremont street, was closed by the Sheriff, yesterday afternoon. His assets will amount to about \$5,000, and his liabilities about \$3,000. G. L. McLain & Co. are his principal creditors, having claims for approximately \$1,100. It is believed that he can arrange his affairs, and resume business. The matter is very much regretted on all sides, as he is regarded as a good business man, thoroughly honorable and reliable. Only one cause can be assigned for the occurrence, and that is the favor he has shown his customers by giving them long time on small accounts. By so doing he was unable to meet his current obligations.

WHO TOUCHED IT OFF.

An Incendiary Fire Last Night.

A great mass of flame shot up from the western edge of the city Saturday night, and the fire proved to be at the barn owned by Taylor Clay, but used by the Massillon Brick Company. The stock was removed, but the building went off like tinder, being completely destroyed.

Nobody had been in it for hours, and there was no possible accidental chance for the occurrence. Who the incendiaries are is a mystery.

The loss is about \$900, with no insurance. It was the only piece of property numbered in Mr. Clay's possessions not covered by insurance, and the lumber which had been hauled to further improve the structure was also destroyed. It sometimes happens that property owners are accused of burning buildings in order to obtain the insurance money, but in this instance there is not much ground for such a thought.

A FEAST OF MUSIC.

The musical event of the season will take place in St. Mary's Catholic church on Christmas, when St. Clair's grand mass in G will be rendered by an orchestra of fourteen instruments, increased choir and grand organ. This mass has been arranged for orchestra by H. C. Baer. The Harmonia will furnish the musicians, led by Mr. Baer, who will play the violin principal part. Mr. Jacob Henrich, director, and Gus Paul at the organ. This will be a rich treat to lovers of classic music.

THE MECHANICS' LIBRARY.

The energetic efforts being made by the workingmen of this city, to establish a library and reading room cannot now fail. A meeting was held last Sunday afternoon in furtherance of the plan. Though styled the Mechanics' Library, there is nothing to hinder any person from joining, who may wish to do so. The fees are to be kept as low as possible, and the aim will be to make the institution as popular as possible. The mechanics of Massillon could build no grander monument to themselves than to lay now the foundations for a public library.

ARE YOU GUILTY?

IF SO, LOOK OUT FOR LIMBACH.

Street Commissioner Limbach is busily engaged in getting affairs in shape to vigorously prosecute all those who have failed to pay their street tax after due notification. Not less than forty suits will take place immediately, before the mayor, unless the delinquents otherwise settle, and as soon as this grist is finished, there are forty more to be looked after. It will only cost citizens \$2.50 to pay up voluntarily, but if judgment is secured against them, it will cost each one \$5.00. It therefore behoves every Massillonian, who has reason to believe the eye of the law upon him, to keep a watch on the nimble Commissioner.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The board of education met Tuesday night and in addition to paying bills and salaries, employed Prof. Graves, who is well-known in this vicinity as a special teacher of music.

This branch has been sadly neglected of late years, and it has been necessary to engage an orchestra for the various public exercises given by these schools, in lieu of vocal music. Prof. Graves will introduce graded work, and the results will be more apparent each year as the better instructed classes reach the high school.

Prof. Charles Zimmerman, who is the special teacher of penmanship, is doing good work, and everyone will be well satisfied with Massillon's educational system, now that attention is being paid to these two branches.

The Massillon public school girls always stood in the very front rank in official State report, and have a turning out young men and women well equipped for serious work. Now that the board has evinced a determination to give them more complete facilities, even better accounts may be expected.

GONE!

MORGAN BIDS FAREWELL TO MASSILLON.

A MORAL VICTORY, WON WITHOUT THE AID OF THE LAW.

[From Monday's Daily Independent]

"The gamblers must go!" said THE INDEPENDENT first on November 28. And since then it has persistently repeated "the gamblers must go," occasionally varying it to "Jack Morgan must go." To-day it is the pleasure of this paper to change the tense of the verb and say "Jack Morgan has gone!"

Yester evening the sale of his effects took place, the present owners being Edward Erle and Frederick C. Henry. Morgan made up his mind that he wanted "to get out of the place." Why he wanted "to get out of the place," THE INDEPENDENT modestly refrains from even surmising. But it rejoices that "he got out." Mr. Morgan will seek the more salubrious climate of Sherwoodville, and will again live with his wife, who owns a saloon in that village.

Mr. "Cash" Henry, one of the new proprietors, called on THE INDEPENDENT this morning, to tell about the transaction. The policy of his predecessor is to be exactly reversed. The upper floors, including the gambling rooms, are to be used for living apartments, and only a legitimate saloon and restaurant business will be carried on. Mr. Henry says that he is anxious that none of the place's former odium shall cling to it, and any violation of the law or the proprieties taking place there hereafter, will be checked in the most summary manner.

The chamber of commerce entered into a written contract with manufacturers of bricks in Toledo, that if they would locate here a steam brick factory they should have their gas free. This factory did locate with accordance to agreement. They are now made to pay for their gas by the forms of law. For shame! citizens! Such things tend to nipping in the bud our incipient progress. Already there are not lacking signs that our boasted boom may, in a few years, be a thing looked back to with a melancholy smile.

—Findlay Courier.

PERSONALITIES

AND THE MATTERS WHICH AGITATE THE SOCIETY WORLD.

Mr. William Johnston, of Fostoria, is in the city.

Tom Reed is home from Hudson for the holidays.

R. S. Hardgrove has come from school for the holidays.

Henry Sonnhalter, of Bryan, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

Arthur Maier is spending the week at the home of his sister in Cleveland.

Mr. Charles Steese and family, Miss Steese, and Miss Johnson have returned from Boston.

John Schworn, who for some months has been at Newburg, has been returned to this city.

Mrs. Charles Snyder has been called to Albion, Mich., by the sickness of her mother, who resides there.

The Hon. John McBride has returned from the Baltimore convention of the Federation of Labor.

Miss Emma Rearick has returned to her home in this city, after a six-month's absence in the West.

Mr. William A. Ulman has been promoted from C. L. McLain's office force to the corps of travelling men.

Mr. Frank Crone will become his father's partner on January 1, but will continue to sell upon the road.

The Hon. George Washington Wilhelm, who will ably represent Stark in the legislature, was in the city Tuesday morning.

Invitations have been issued for a party to be given by Mrs. Peter Everhard, at her residence on the plains, Thursday evening, December 29.

A surprise party was given in honor of Mrs. Mary Bamberger, on North Erie street, an old lady seventy-one years of age, on Saturday night.

Old Mr. and Mrs. Zielly, of Richville avenue, were treated to a surprise party Monday night, it being the anniversary of Mrs. Zielly's seventy-second birthday.

Mrs. Eva Kelly Hood, of Brooklyn, and who has many friends in this city, sailed December 7 for Europe, on the Celtic, expecting to be gone about six months.

W. W. Graham and W. L. Gorman, of Norwalk, C. H. Jenkins of Sandusky, and C. A. Wilson of Toledo, all Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad officials, spent Monday night in this city.

The Rev. J. R. Mills, D. D., now presiding elder of the Barnesville district of the Methodist church, dropped into this city Monday evening to see his sons, and left this morning.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Cecilia Smith, to Mr. William Sorg, on Thursday, December 29, at 8 o'clock, 188 South East street.

Arrived Friday at the First Methodist Episcopal church parsonage, No. 22 South Poplar street, by the Rev. D. H. Muller, D. D., Mr. M. F. Prescott and Miss Mary Arnold, both of Massillon, Ohio.

The Massillon contingent attending school at East and Northampton, Mass., arrived home last night for the holidays. In the party were the Misses Hattie Russell, Hattie McLain, Ethel Everhard, Nellie Hunt, and Mary Ricks, and Messrs. Frank, Clarence, and John McLain, and Per Lee Hunt.

THE COMING OPERA.

"FAUST" WITH A LARGE COMPANY AND FULL ORCHESTRA.

Three opera companies deserving the name have visited Massillon. McCall's, Kate Bensberg's and Conradi's. It is rare indeed that meritorious operatic combinations visit this city, and when they do they should be supported. Such an one is the Greenwood company, which is booked for January 4. It is probably the only one which pretends to give grand opera in the provincial cities, and there is no doubt that it is fully competent to do it properly. There are fifty members in the troupe, including an orchestra, without which such an opera as "Faust" is weak and lame. The prima donna soprano is Miss Marie Greenwood, a new light in the operatic firmament, but such a brilliant one as to receive the highest of encomiums from Max Strakosch and Mary Maretzka, and in her support are: Mrs. Norman, the well known contralto; Miss McNeal, contralto; Mr. Traverner, the English tenor; Mr. Dubois, tenor; Signor Mariano Maina, bass, and Signor Tagliapietra, the world renowned baritone.

Gounod's masterpiece "Faust" will be presented. Some one has said, "If I could see but one opera, that opera would be 'Faust'." No musical composition has ever been written which bears the test of time, like this.

The Patti's and Nilsson's and Lehman's may for a brief time bring into notice the works of the Italian or German masters, but in the popular heart the sad story of "Marguerite," with its heart thrilling choruses, its clash of armor, its "Flower Song," and its "Jewel Song," and its wealth of all that is grand and good in music, will live when the others are forgotten.

—Findlay Courier.

WISH YOU ALL A

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A

HAPPY NEW YEAR

C. C. MILLER,

THE JEWELER.

COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

A NATIONAL BODY FORMED

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

A Platform Adopted and Officers Elected.

James P. Foster, President of the Republican Club of New York, Elected President of the National League.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—During the recess of the National congress of Republican clubs, the various delegations met at their hotel headquarters. It was 4 o'clock when the convention reassembled. During the recess the New York delegates had met at the Grand opera house, and caucused for candidates for officers of the proposed National league. They had prepared the following list: President, Chauncy M. Depew, of New York; vice president, James E. Blanchard; executive committeeman, Edgar T. Brackett.

A count made during recess showed 1,353 delegates present, representing 350 clubs. There are credentials for seventy-five more clubs, but no delegations have yet applied for these credentials.

As soon as Chairman Evarts called the body to order there were loud cries of "Goff," and Gen. Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, responded by a speech, in which he told why the Republicans south of Mason and Dixon's line were Republicans. It was because the party represented protection to American labor, and industry and universal education. After Mr. Goff's speech the committee on resolutions reported a platform declaring the purposes of the organization. It declares that the Republican party has always appealed to the noblest and highest impulses of human nature. It has devoted itself to the education of the masses, believing that intelligent knowledge of political institutions is requisite for self-government. It has also guaranteed human liberty. After reciting the party's war record, and as large payment of the debt, the platform accuses the Democratic party of wishing to repudiate just debts by introducing false paper promises as money; the platform recants the vast growth of the country, ascribing it to Republican rule. Civil service reform is outlined as an example of the unselfish work of a party of pure instincts. If restored to power the party would continue its work of combating the remaining relics of barbarism, namely, polygamy, ignorance and intemperance.

In reference to the president's message, the platform declares that the delegates were not induced by a message abandoning all the pretensions of the president's Democratic predecessors. The president had descended from the dignity of his high office so far as to convert his constitutional duty into a partisan speech for the overthrow of a policy recommended by the founders of the government. The platform goes on to give the history of the protective tariff, and to ascribe the growth of the country to its beneficial effects. In consequence of these benefits the platform goes on to set the Republican party's record as to the character of its protective policy, as to the so-called protective tariff, so that it would ruin our industries and throw laborers out of work for the benefit of the slaves. The president's message is further described as an invitation to the American people to support the laborers and manufacturers of Europe, instead of our own. The Republican party would render America independent of Europe. As to the surplus, the Republicans kept it down when in power by refusing to tax it. The Democrats have shown themselves unable to do, but now propose to reduce it by making the same reduction of Europe.

The platform then condemns the Democratic refusal to admit new territories; and for refusing to pass education bills. It demands a free ballot and an honest count, and an efficient navy. It charges the Democratic administration with culpable weakness in protecting the rights of our merchant vessels in foreign ports. It also accuses the administration with prostituting the civil service to partisan purposes and with trampling on the soldiers and re-opening strife by proposing to restore the battle flags.

Upon these declarations of principle the platform confidently appeals to the support of the country. The resolutions as read were approved in speeches by William Marcy, of Maryland; Mr. Wolff, of Washington; Col. A. Landen Snowden, of Philadelphia; Speaker Noyes, of Massachusetts; John Mitchell, (colored), of Virginia, and others.

When the question on adoption of the report was reached, Mr. Eustis, of Minnesota, called for action first on his resolution opposing Mr. Lamar's confirmation as supreme court justice, but he was ruled out of order, and the report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Eustis then tried again to offer his Lamar resolution, but Chairman Evarts said the resolution was in the hands of the committee, and Mr. Eustis was out of order.

E. T. Brackett, chairman of the New York delegation, moved that the Lamar resolution be recalled from the committee. Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, said the convention should not throw mud at any man. Others expressed the same view, and Capt. A. P. Cunningham, of Washington, moved to adjourn. Hon. John A. Eason, of Iowa, seconded the motion, and it was carried with a rush.

There were but very few delegates in their seats when the hour for reassembling of the convention of Republican clubs had arrived. The various state delegations were evidently too busy caucusing for candidates for officers of the National League to think of the time fixed for the reassembling.

When the New York delegation met they received a communication from Chauncy M. Depew, declining in most emphatic and unequivocal terms to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for the presidency of the league. One of the New York delegates informed the United Press reporter that he had learned on the best authority that Michigan and Ohio would support a New York man. The New York delegation finally decided to substitute the name of James P. Foster, president of the Republican club of New York, for that of Depew. The New Jersey delegates have promised to support Foster on condition that the New York delegates support Frank Borgen, of New Jersey, for secretary. This was agreed to.

It was 11 o'clock when Chairman Evarts called the convention to order.

The election of one vice president and one member of the executive committee from each state was at once proceeded with. When Gen. Goff arose to make the nominations for West Virginia, he was greeted with applause. Trouble arose over the selection for Alabama. There was only one representative from that state, Samuel R. Lawrence, a colored man. He would not take the responsibility of nominating a vice president and a committeeman from his state. Mr. Evarts ruled that any state not ready to make its nomination could wait until action had been taken in the state. Nominations for president of the league followed: Edward A. Simonds nominated James P. Foster, of New York; Gen. Goff, of West Virginia, nominated Col. A.

Louden Snowden, of Pennsylvania; Col. Atkinson, of Michigan, nominated Gen. Goff. The latter declined, saying his position as congressman and other duties would prevent his acceptance.

A colored delegate from Tennessee paid an eloquent tribute to Foster, and concluded by declaring he intended to support the candidate from the Buckeye state. His evident mistake in supposing that it was the Ohio Foster who had been nominated caused much laughter. Mr. Warewick, of Pennsylvania, rose to second the nomination of Snowden. He was interrupted with cries of "Let some other state nominate him." "He has been nominated by another state," reported Mr. Warewick, adding, "Modest Pennsylvania only seconds the nomination." Mr. Orr, of Michigan, thought that New York should have the presidency. William H. Beveridge, of Virginia, spoke for Snowden, and Leonidas Houck, of Tennessee, for Foster. Judge Brown, of Ohio, said he would not make a speech, but on behalf of the Ohio delegation he would second Foster's nomination. Col. Snowden here withdrew from the contest. Here followed cries of "Question," and W. E. Gardner, of Wisconsin, moved the election of Mr. Foster. It was carried by a tumultuous shout of "Aye," and not a single "No." Isaac P. Foster, of New York, was then declared president of the league.

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Mr. Foster on taking the platform was loudly applauded. He said: "We have an organization that will bring into power or defeat the purposes of that great organization that created it. Who can doubt that the power of this great National league will either destroy or set up the candidate of Republicanism? We are the power that will rule elections, but if we interfere with the old Republican party we will destroy it. It may take some time to make New York Republican, but we will root out down the Democratic in cities. We will all our sister states to give a fair vote to the south by which we will establish Republican rule all over the country. I thank you, and predict a great victory in 1888."

Delegate Hewes, of Pennsylvania, moved that the choice of secretary be left to the executive committee.

Mr. Eustis, of New Jersey, objected, and for a few minutes much confusion reigned.

The chair ruled that the choice of secretary could only be postponed by a unanimous vote.

Michigan then moved that the order of business be suspended as far as it relates to the election of a secretary.

Mr. Noyes, of Massachusetts, unraveled the tangle by moving to reconsider the vote by which that portion of the order of business was adopted. This was done and the selection of secretary and treasury thus practically thrown into the hands of the executive committee.

The letter of declination of Mr. Depew was then read in the convention.

Mr. Depew's letter of declination reads:

"NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1887.

"MY DEAR MR. EVARTS:—I have just received the telegram informing me that New York clubs have voted to present my name for president of the National League. The great work of organizing for the coming campaign requires for the position a degree of care and attention which will fully occupy the time of the executive officer. It would be impossible for me, if elected, to properly perform the responsible duties of so important a place. While I profoundly appreciate the great compliment paid me by the New York club, and hope in some less conspicuous way to prove it in the next canvass, I must through you, request them to make some other selection. Yours truly,

"CHAUNCY M. DEPEW."

Mr. Mott, of New Jersey, moved that the thanks of the convention were due to the New York Republican club for the reception received at its hands. Carried.

A resolution by Howard N. Fuller, of Albany, caused much excitement. It was as follows:

"RESOLVED, That this convention of the Republican clubs of the United States, representing the universal sentiment and patriotic desire of the Republicans of the United States, represented by us, record its emphatic disapproval and condemnation of President Cleveland's action in nominating L. Q. C. Lamar for the supreme court bench of the United States, and we recommend that the Republican members of the United States senate vote against the confirmation of the same."

The resolution was put to a viva voce vote on the question of tabling it, and although the "Noes" seemed to be as strong as the "Ayes," Chairman Evarts declared it tabled.

The convention then at 12:50 adjourned sine die.

Red Cloud to Lecture at Centralia.

CENTRALIA, Ills., Dec. 19.—Red Cloud, chief of the Sioux, has written Professor G. Waters, pastor of Christian church, in this city, that he will give a lecture here while on his way east to see the Great Father. He will leave the agency about January 10, and will be accompanied by L. Q. C. Lamar for the supreme court bench of the United States, and we recommend that the Republican members of the United States senate vote against the confirmation of the same."

The resolution was put to a viva voce vote on the question of tabling it, and although the "Noes" seemed to be as strong as the "Ayes," Chairman Evarts declared it tabled.

The convention then at 12:50 adjourned sine die.

Big Fire in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the third story of the store of J. C. Iversen & Company, dealers in art supplies and manufacturers of picture frame and looking glasses. The building was gutted. The loss will exceed \$100,000. There is \$104,000 insurance on the stock.

Stabbed in the Breast.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., Dec. 19.—James Dunbois stabbed Frank Huston below the left nipple while engaged in a quarrel.

Huston is thought to be fatally wounded,

as he is bleeding inwardly. Dunbois was

lodged in jail here to await the results.

ANARCHIST LEGISLATION.

ONE OF THE BILLS THAT WILL BE INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

Congressman Adams proposes to introduce a bill for the Expulsion of Anarchists From the United States Territory—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Among the many important bills upon which congressional action will be taken during the current session of the legislature few have attracted, so far, a wider attention on the part of members of the house of representatives than that drawn up by Congressman Adams, of Chicago, which by many is construed to mean a bill for the expulsion of Anarchists from United States territory.

This remarkable measure had its origin, it is said, at a banquet given several months ago by the Union League club in Chicago, and many of its more striking provisions are said to have been suggested by Herman Raster, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, of that city. The design and far-reaching operation of this bill, should it be enacted by congress, may be inferred from the following extraordinary provisions contained in the draft: Whereas, aliens residing in the United States have lately menaced the public peace by advising and encouraging the destruction of property and the murder of officers of the law; and, whereas, such acts are offenses against the sovereignty of the United States; therefore, when any district attorney of the United States shall have information in writing from no less than three reputable citizens that any alien has aided, advised or encouraged the destruction of property or murder of any officer of the law, or has attempted to overthrow the laws, or to create domestic insurrection in any state, such information shall be transmitted at once to the president of the United States.

The president shall then issue an order in writing requiring such alien to depart from the territory of the United States within a given time, and this order shall be served by the United States marshal upon the person to whom it is directed. If the offender shall refuse to obey such order it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to cause him to be arrested and conveyed out of the territory of the United States, and if he shall return again to this country he shall be punished by imprisonment not more than three years and at the expiration of his term of imprisonment shall be conveyed out of the country. Section 8 of the bill provides: "That whenever in the judgment of the president of the United States the public safety shall require it shall be lawful for the president to cause any such alien to be arrested without notice and conveyed out of the United States." The bill has already gained the adhesion of many prominent members of the lower house.

Heating Passenger Cars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In response to a resolution adopted last January, the secretary of the navy to-day sent to the house suggestion as to the construction of heating apparatus for passenger cars and steamboats, so as to prevent the loss of property and life by fire. The secretary says he sent out a circular calling for suggestions on the subject, and that 216 letters and communications were received, and that the different methods suggested by the correspondents are classified, as follows:

1.—Heating cars by use of steam from locomotives.

2.—Heating cars by hot air from locomotives.

3.—Heating cars by heat from independent cars.

4.—Heating and lighting cars by electricity.

5.—Heating by improved heaters and stoves in cars.

6.—Prevention of disaster by fire by means of specially constructed safety cars.

7.—Heating and lighting cars by gas.

8.—Miscellaneous, not classified under the previous classifications.

"Of the 216 communications received, says the secretary, "twenty-eight were those coming under classification No. 1; twelve under No. 2; twenty-three under No. 3; six under No. 4; fifty-four under No. 2; eight under No. 6; one under No. 7, and eighty-four under No. 8. The supervising inspector general reports that many of the plans presented are, in his judgment, theoretically adapted to reduce to the minimum the danger of loss of life and property by fire in railroad cars, yet he is not prepared to say absolutely that they are practically so, for the reason that no provision was made in the resolution of congress providing for the expenses that would necessarily be incurred in the conduct of practical experiments."

Accompanying the secretary's letter are the letters from the various sources, with plans and models, and the names of those who made the suggestions.

Four More States to Be Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—There is every indication that the territories of Dakota, Washington, Montana, and possibly Utah, will be admitted into statehood. While Utah has adopted a new constitution, which prohibits the perpetuity of polygamy within the territory, congress will make the provision that in the event of the territory's admission into the Union, that clause of the constitution cannot be disturbed without the consent of congress. It matters not, however, if they are admitted at this session, they will not be granted the right of National franchise until 1892.

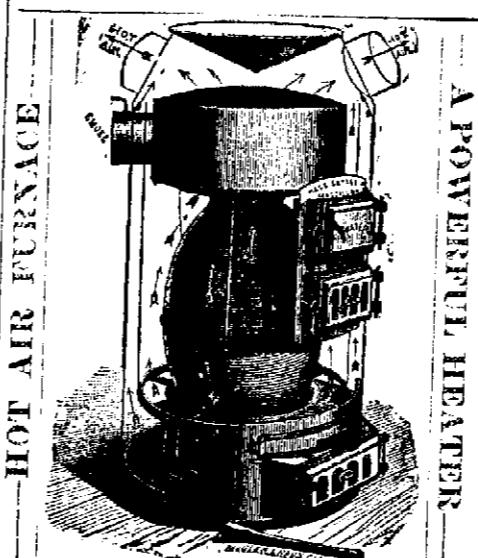
Russell & Co. to Manufacture a Heavy Double Mill.

The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.

Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills.

ADDRESS RUSSELL & CO., MASSILLON, OHIO.

BOOMER.



The Boomer Hot Air Furnace, we claim, is second to none. It is a powerful heater. Gas and smoke tight joints. Economical in fuel, with improved

STEEL PLATE RADIATOR.

Sold for less money than any other for same of same capacity. Water box is fastened to water door so when door is open water can be poured in without any trouble.

Grate is shaking and larger in diameter than bottom of fire pot. Warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

HESE, SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Snyder & Schworm and Wm. Bowman, Agents.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM.

Cleanses the Nasal Passages and allays pain and Inflammation.

Heals the sores restores the senses of taste and smell.

Try the Cure.

A particle is applied to open nostril and is agreeable to touch at first; but, after a few days, it becomes strong and powerful.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM.

CURES COLD IN THE HEAD.

RELIEVES HEADACHE.

EYES, ETC.

THE BLAINE INTERVIEW.

Full Text of His Views on the Message.

WILL MAKE A SQUARE ISSUE

He Would Repeal the Tax on Tobacco Immediately.

The Tax on Whisky Should Go to Fortify Our Coasts—"Protection to American Industries Should be Maintained."

"Nothing so Mischievous to Business as Uncertainty, Nothing so Paralyzing as Doubt."

PARIS, Dec. 7.—After reading an abstract of the president's message, laid before all Europe this morning, I saw Mr. Blaine and asked him if he would be willing to give his views upon the recommendation of the president in the form of a letter or interview.

He preferred the interview, if I would agree to send him an intelligent shorthand reporter, with such questions as should give free scope for an expression of his views.

The following lucid and powerful statement is the result: Mr. Blaine began by saying to the reporter:

"I have been reading an abstract of the president's message and have been especially interested in the comments of the London papers. Those papers all assume to declare the message is a free trade manifesto and evidently are anticipating an enlarged market for English fabrics in the United States as a consequence of the president's recommendations. Perhaps that fact stamped the character of the message more clearly than any words of mine can."

"You don't mean actual free trade without duty?" queried the reporter.

"No," replied Mr. Blaine. "Nor do the London papers mean that. They simply mean that the president has recommended what in the United States is known as a revenue tariff, rejecting the protective feature as an object and not even permitting protection to result freely as an incident to revenue duties."

"I don't know that I quite comprehend that last point," said the reporter.

"I mean," said Mr. Blaine, "that for the first time in the history of the United States the president recommends retaining the internal tax in order that the tariff may be forced down even below the fair revenue standard. He recommends that the tax on tobacco be retained, and thus that many millions annually will be levied on a domestic product which would far better come from a tariff on foreign fabrics."

THE TOBACCO TAX SHOULD BE REPEALED AT ONCE.

"Then do you mean to imply that you would favor the repeal of the tobacco tax?"

"Certainly; I mean just that," said Mr. Blaine. "I should urge that it be done at once, even before the Christmas holidays. It would in the first place bring great relief to growers of tobacco all over the country, and would, moreover, materially lessen the price of the article to consumers. Tobacco to millions of men is a necessity. The president calls it a luxury, but it is a luxury in no other sense than tea and coffee are luxuries. It is well to remember that the luxury of yesterday becomes a necessity of today. Watch, if you please, the number of men at work on the farm, in the coal mine, etc., in the iron industry, or in any other field, and you will find nearly five in six chewing while they work. And the meal the same proportion of a pipe or a cigar, can not only pay the millions of tobacco tax, but pay even the plug and pipe, over an amount which the tax itself is much less, and retailer to impose. The only excuse I can find for a tax is the actual necessity under which the government found itself during the war, and the years immediately following. To retain the tax now in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally flow from raising the same amount of money on foreign imports is certainly a most extraordinary policy for our government."

THE WHISKY TAX SHOULD BE RETAINED.

"Well, then, Mr. Blaine, would you advise the repeal of the whisky tax also?"

"No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many states if the national government neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within reach of every one at twenty cents a gallon."

THE TARIFF OF 1846 AND ITS RESULTS.

"But those holding the president's views, remarked the reporter, are always quoting the great prosperity of the country under the tariff of 1846."

"That tariff did not involve the one destructive point recommended by the president, namely, the retaining of direct internal taxes in order to abolish indirect taxes levied on foreign fabrics. But the country had peculiar advantages under it by the Crimean war involving England, France and Russia and largely impairing their trade. All these incidents, or accidents, if you choose, were immensely stimulating to trade in the United States, regardless of the nature of our tariff. But mark the end of this European experience with the tariff of 1846, which for a time gave an illusory and deceptive show of prosperity. Its enactment was immediately followed by the Mexican war; then in 1848 by the great convulsions of Europe; then in 1849 and succeeding years by the enormous gold yield in California. The powers made peace in 1850, and at the same time the output of gold in California fell off. Immediately the financial panic of 1857 came upon the country with disastrous force. Though we had in these years mined a vast amount of gold in California, every bank in New York was compelled to suspend specie payment. Four hundred millions in gold had been carried out of the country in eight years to pay for foreign goods that should have been manufactured at home, and we had years of depression and distress as an atomate for our country."

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

"It is remarkable that President Polk recommended the tariff of 1846 on precisely the same ground that President Cleveland recommends a similar enactment now, namely, the surplus in the treasury was menacing the prosperity of the country. History is repeating itself. By the way," Mr. Blaine added, after a moment's reflection, "it is worth noticing that Mr. Polk insisted on employing the treasury by a free trade tariff, then immediately rushed the country into debt, by borrowing \$150,000,000 for the Mexican war. I trust nothing may occur to repeat so disastrous a sequel to the policy recommended by President Cleveland. But the uniform fate has been for fifty years past that the Democratic party when it goes out of power always

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

"But," said the reporter, "you don't think we are to have war in any direction?"

"Certainly not," said Mr. Blaine. "Neither, I presume, did Mr. Tilden when he wrote his remarkable letter. But we should change a remote chance into an absolute impossibility if our weak and exposed points were strongly fortified. If today we had by any chance even such a war as we had with Mexico our enemy could procure ironclads in Europe that would menace our great cities with destruction or lay them under contribution."

"But would not our fortifying now possibly look as if we expected war?"

"Why should it any more than the fortifications made seventy or eighty years ago by our grandfathers when they guarded themselves against a successful attack from the armaments of that day? We don't necessarily expect a burglar because we lock our doors at night, but if by any possibility a burglar comes it contributes vastly to our peace of mind and our sound sleep to feel that he can't get in."

HOUSES AND FARMS PAY TOO MUCH TAX.

"But after the fortifications should be constructed would you still maintain the tax on whisky?"

"Yes," said Mr. Blaine, "so long as there is whisky to tax I would tax it, and when the

national government should have no use for the money I would divide the tax among the members of the Federal Union with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate. The houses and farms of the whole country pay too large a proportion of the total taxes. If ultimately relief could be given in that direction it would, in my judgment, be a wise and beneficial policy. Some honest but misguided friends of temperance have urged that the government should not use the money derived from the tax on whisky. My reply is that the tax on whisky by the Federal government, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many. The amount of whisky consumed in the United States per capita today is not more than 40 per cent. of that consumed thirty years ago."

After a few moments' silence Mr. Blaine added that in his judgment the whisky tax should be so modified as to permit all who use pure alcohol in the arts or in mechanical pursuits to have it free of tax. In all such cases the tax could be remitted without danger of fraud, just as now the tax on spirits exported is remitted.

"Besides your general and sweeping opposition to the president's recommendation have you any further specific objection?"

WOOL GROWERS MUST BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine; "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeat that would work great injustice to many interests and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage—namely, the sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool growing and be dependent on foreign countries for the blanket under which we sleep and the coat that covers our backs is not a wise policy for the national government to enforce."

"Do you think if the president's recommendation were adopted it would increase our export trade?"

"Possibly in some few articles of peculiar construction it might, but it would increase our import trade ten fold as much in the great staple fabrics, in woolen and cotton goods, in iron, in steel, in all the thousand and one shapes in which they are wrought. How are we to export staple fabrics to the markets of Europe unless we make them cheaper than they do in Europe, and how are we to manufacture them cheaper than they do in Europe unless we get cheaper labor than they have in Europe?"

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The reporter repeated the question whether the president's recommendation would not, if adopted, give us the advantage of a large increase in exports.

"I only repeat," answered Mr. Blaine, "that it would vastly enlarge our imports; while the only export it would seriously increase would be our gold and silver. That would flow out boundlessly, just as it did under the law of 1846. The president's recommendation enacted into law would result, as did an experiment in drainage of a man who wished to turn a swamp into a productive field. He dug a drain to a neighboring river, but it happened, unfortunately, that the level of the river was higher than that of the swamp. The consequence need not be told. A parallel would be found when the president's policy in attempting to open a channel for an increase of exports should simply succeed in making way for a deluging inflow of fabrics to the destruction of home industry."

THE LABOR QUESTION—ITS VITAL IMPORTANCE.

"Then you think that the question of labor underlies the whole subject?" "Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine. "It is, in fact, the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as poorly in the United States, as similar workers in Europe, we can, of course, manufacture things as cheaply as they do in England and France. But I am not so bold as to say it would entail such results. To do it it is equivalent to a social and political revolution, one that would bring us to a crisis."

OUR OWN MARKET FOR OUR OWN PEOPLE.

"But don't you think it important to increase our export trade?"

"Undoubtedly; but it is vastly more important not to lose our own great market for our own people in the vain effort to reach the impossible. It is not our foreign trade that has caused the wonderful growth and expansion of the republic; it is the vast domestic trade between thirty-one states, and eight territories, with the circulation of perhaps 62,000,000 tons. The whole amount of our export and import trade together has never, I think, reached \$1,000,000,000 any one year. Our internal trade alone totals 600,000 miles of railway, 15,000 miles of ocean coast, over 1,000 great lakes and along 20,000 miles of navigable rivers, reaches the enormous total amount of more than \$40,000,000,000, and it keeps this year after year."

THE LABOR QUESTION—ITS VITAL IMPORTANCE.

"Then you mean to imply that you would favor the repeal of the tobacco tax?"

"Yes," said Mr. Blaine. "I should urge that it be done at once, even before the Christmas holidays. It would bring great relief to growers of tobacco all over the country, and would, moreover, materially lessen the price of the article to consumers. Tobacco to millions of men is a necessity. The president calls it a luxury, but it is a luxury in no other sense than tea and coffee are luxuries. It is well to remember that the luxury of yesterday becomes a necessity of today. Watch, if you please, the number of men at work on the farm, in the coal mine, etc., in the iron industry, or in any other field, and you will find nearly five in six chewing while they work. And the meal the same proportion of a pipe or a cigar, can not only pay the millions of tobacco tax, but pay even the plug and pipe, over an amount which the tax itself is much less, and retailer to impose. The only excuse I can find for a tax is the actual necessity under which the government found itself during the war, and the years immediately following. To retain the tax now in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally flow from raising the same amount of money on foreign imports is certainly a most extraordinary policy for our government."

THE LABOR QUESTION—ITS VITAL IMPORTANCE.

"Even suppose it were," said Mr. Blaine, "how do you know the sources from which it will be supplied? The tendency in Russia today, and in the Asiatic possessions of England, is toward a large increase of the grain supply, the grain being raised by the cheapest possible labor. Manufacturing countries will buy their breadstuffs where they can get them cheapest, and the enlarging of the home market for the American farmer being checked, he would search for one of the same value. His foreign sales are already affected by the great competition abroad. There never was a time when the increase of a large home market was so valuable to him. The best proof is that the farmers are prosperous now, and the demand which is constantly on the increase, and, of course, tends to lower prices."

WHAT WOULD BECOME OF THE FARMERS?

"Yes, but the foreign demand for farm products would be increased in like ratio, would it not?"

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A NEW POLITICAL ECONOMY NEEDED.

"But you are in favor of extending our foreign trade, are you not?"

"Certainly, and, in all practical and advantageously, in every way, but not on the principle of the free traders, by which we shall be constantly exchanging dollar for dime. Moreover, the foreign trade is often very delusive. Cotton is manufactured in the city of my residence. If a box of cotton goods is sent 200 miles to the province of New Brunswick it is foreign trade. It shipped 17,000 miles round Cape Horn to Washington territory it is domestic trade. The magnitude of the Union and the immensity of its internal trade require a new political economy. The treaties written for European states do not grasp our peculiar situation."

THE SOUTH NEEDS PROTECTION.

"How will the president's message be taken in the south?" "I don't dare to answer that question. The truth has been so long obscured by certain local questions of unceasing preoccupation that nobody can hope for industrial enlightenment among their leaders just yet. But in my view the south above all sections of the Union needs a protective tariff. The two Virgins, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia have enormous resources and facilities for developing and handling manufactures. They cannot do anything without protection. Even progress so vast as some of those states have made will be checked if the president's message is enacted into law. Their senators and representatives can prevent it, but they are so used to following anything labeled 'Democratic' that very probably they will follow the president and blight the progress already made. By the time some of the southern states get free from iron and coal, while tobacco is taxed, they may have occasion to sit down and calculate the value of Democratic free trade to their local interests."

THE TARIFF OF 1846 AND ITS RESULTS.

"But those holding the president's views, remarked the reporter, are always quoting the great prosperity of the country under the tariff of 1846."

"That tariff did not involve the one destructive point recommended by the president, namely, the retaining of direct internal taxes in order to abolish indirect taxes levied on foreign fabrics. But the country had peculiar advantages under it by the Crimean war involving England, France and Russia and largely impairing their trade. All these incidents, or accidents, if you choose, were immensely stimulating to trade in the United States, regardless of the nature of our tariff. But mark the end of this European experience with the tariff of 1846, which for a time gave an illusory and deceptive show of prosperity. Its enactment was immediately followed by the Mexican war; then in 1848 by the great convulsions of Europe; then in 1849 and succeeding years by the enormous gold yield in California. The powers made peace in 1850, and at the same time the output of gold in California fell off. Immediately the financial panic of 1857 came upon the country with disastrous force. Though we had in these years mined a vast amount of gold in California, every bank in New York was compelled to suspend specie payment. Four hundred millions in gold had been carried out of the country in eight years to pay for foreign goods that should have been manufactured at home, and we had years of depression and distress as an atomate for our country."

THE FALLACY OF ADMITTING RAW MATERIAL.

"Will not the president's recommendation to admit raw material find strong support?"

"Not by wise protectionists in our time. Perhaps some greedy manufacturers may think that with free coal or free iron ore they can do great things, but if they should succeed in trying will, as the boys say, catch it on the rebound. If the home trade in raw material is destroyed or seriously injured railroads will be the first to feel it. If that vast interest is crippled in any direction the financial fabric of the whole country will feel it quickly and seriously. If any man can give a reason why we should arrange the tariff to favor the raw material of other countries in a competition against our material of the same kind, I should like to hear it. Should that recommendation of the president be approved it would turn 100,000 American laborers out of employment before it had been a year in operation."

A FULL AND FAIR CONTEST ON THE ISSUE.

"What must be the marked and general effect of the president's message?"

"It will bring the country where it ought to be brought—to a full and fair contest on the question of protection. The president himself makes it the one issue

"It is remarkable that President Polk recommended the tariff of 1846 on precisely the same ground that President Cleveland recommends a similar enactment now, namely, the surplus in the treasury was menacing the prosperity of the country. History is repeating itself. By the way," Mr. Blaine added, after a moment's reflection, "it is worth noticing that Mr. Polk insisted on employing the treasury by a free trade tariff, then immediately rushed the country into debt, by borrowing \$150,000,000 for the Mexican war. I trust nothing may occur to repeat so disastrous a sequel to the policy recommended by President Cleveland. But the uniform fate has been for fifty years past that the Democratic party when it goes out of power always

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

"But," said the reporter, "you don't think we are to have war in any direction?"

"Certainly not," said Mr. Blaine. "Neither, I presume, did Mr. Tilden when he wrote his remarkable letter. But we should change a remote chance into an absolute impossibility if our weak and exposed points were strongly fortified. If today we had by any chance even such a war as we had with Mexico our enemy could procure ironclads in Europe that would menace our great cities with destruction or lay them under contribution."

"But would not our fortifying now possibly look as if we expected war?"

"Why should it any more than the fortifications made seventy or eighty years ago by our grandfathers when they guarded themselves against a successful attack from the armaments of that day? We don't necessarily expect a burglar because we lock our doors at night, but if by any possibility a burglar comes it contributes vastly to our peace of mind and our sound sleep to feel that he can't get in."

HOUSES AND FARMS PAY TOO MUCH TAX.

"But after the fortifications should be constructed would you still maintain the tax on whisky?"

"Yes," said Mr. Blaine, "so long as there is whisky to tax I would tax it, and when the

leaves an empty treasury, and when it returns to power always finds a full treasury."

HOW MR. BLAINE WOULD REDUCE THE REVENUE.

"Then do you mean to imply that there is no reduction of the national revenue?"

"No, what I have said implies the reverse. We would reduce it by a prompt repeal of the tobacco tax and would make here and there some changes in the tariff, not to reduce protection, but wisely foster it."

"Would you explain your meaning more fully?"

"I mean," said Mr. Blaine, "that no great system of revenue like our tariff can operate with efficiency and equity unless the changes of trade be closely watched and the law promptly adapted to those changes. But I would make no change that should impair the protective character of the whole body of the tariff laws. Four years ago, in the act of 1883, we made changes of the character I have tried to indicate. If such changes were made, and the fortifying of our sea-coast thus undertaken at a very moderate annual outlay, no surplus would be found after that already accumulated had been disposed of. The outlay of money on fortifications, while doing great service to the country, would give good work to many men."

"But what about the existing surplus?"

"The abstract of the message I have seen," replied Mr. Blaine, "contains no reference to that point. I therefore make no comment further than to endorse Mr. Fred Grant's remark that a

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1887.

ELTON.

Norman Hall is lying ill at the home of Sam Evert with typhoid fever.

Miss Margaret Kilgore, of Lima, Ohio, is visiting her old home.

Christmas evening at the McFarren church there will be Christmas exercises.

Charley and Anna Couths, who have been ill with a sort of typhoid-malaria, are improving.

A number of our people expect to attend the dedication of the M. E. church at Greenville on Christmas day.

Miss Tillie Owens will attend the singing contest in Pittsburgh next week. A number of Welsh singers from Pigeon Run will attend also.

The wife of George McFarren was laid to rest last Tuesday in Wilmot cemetery. She was a most estimable lady, loved and mourned by many friends, who express the deepest sympathy for the bereaved husband and children.

Last Thursday evening a pleasant little company assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hollinger to witness the marriage of their daughter Amanda to Mr. Albert Myers. They have the good wishes of all for their future.

CHAPMAN.

Our mines are all running nice and smooth and work continues good.

In a recent interview with THE INDEPENDENT reporter he forgot to mention the fact that William T. Lewis, of Shawnee, the prominent master workman of N. D. A. 155, is an available applicant for Mr. Daneroff's shop. With Joseph Healey, of Massillon, out of the way, we are inclined to think that Lewis' chances are the best.

John Miller, of Kansas, brother of our Miller boys here, who have not seen each other for over twenty-two years, arrived here Saturday evening, and an old-fashioned reunion was held at the old home of Grammy Miller's.

Promoter P. A. Leahy, of Canal City, returned to Winton, N. Y., on Friday evening. He says that the third and fourth class post offices stand a better chance of being better part in the near future. All the delegates will be in an object to call on the respective congressmen and urge upon them the necessity of favoring a bill when it comes up for passage.

The school house case, vs. Willow Brook Coal Company, was settled in the testimony of two witnesses, had been given, by the defendant paying \$500 and costs. This was rather a surprise considering the bold front they made at the start. If two witnesses started them to run, what would the other thirty-four witnesses have done with them? The opinions of five of the jurors after the settlement was "that it was a soft settlement on the part of the township board." The case being settled at this stage of the game, fails to give satisfaction to the people in this corner of the township, for we feel that \$2,000 would have been the least the jury would have allowed, for the longer the trial went on, it increased for the plaintiff, and the defendant got on to it.

NAVARE.

Ora Barnett came down from Canton to attend the funeral of his grandfather, who died at his home on Saturday morning.

Mr. J. D. Graves and wife, of Keokuk, Iowa, visited with his brother, L. G. Graves, of this place, Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. McFarren, of Justus, died at her residence, of cancer of the liver. She was forty-two years of age.

Rev. J. D. Downey left on last Saturday for Burbank, to visit with Rev. J. M. Poulton, of that place.

Rev. D. J. Muterling, of Lucas, Ohio, visited with Navarre friends last week.

Ruth Vananda, of East Greenville, was in town on Thursday.

John Stahl, a well-known farmer near this place, fell from a load of corn fodder last Friday, and broke his arm.

Miss Ollie Henline, who is teaching school near Massillon, visited with her parents over Sunday.

Mr. H. E. Hood returned from his visit to Norwalk friends Wednesday.

The contract for the filling of the abutments of the foot bridges was given to Jno. Ballis for \$20, and the filling at the river bridge was sold to stone mason Plough, for \$50.

Miss Anna Luke spent Saturday in Beach City.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Stanford are ill.

The public schools will be closed between the holidays.

Pattinson & Smith are drilling for coal on the Ralston farm.

Both Sunday schools will treat their pupils Christmas eve.

S. A. Peters finished another drill-hole on the "Section." He is now drilling for water for Michael Riddle.

Job Morgan has finished the second drill hole on Samuel Miller's farm west of town. He is now drilling on David Hemperly's farm.

The citizens of Tuscarawas township are requested to meet at the Sixteen school house on the evening of January 3, 1888, to take action on division of this

Tuscarawas township, into two or more election precincts. A large attendance is desired.

Henry Hater has been employed by the miners as check weighman at the West Massillon Coal Co.'s mine on the Levers farm.

A large crowd of "kids" met at Mr. Maier's last Saturday evening. Judging from the noise they made, quite a lively time was had.

While Villa Gaddis and Mary Friend were romping last Saturday, Mary Friend was thrown to the floor with sufficient force to break her arm. Dr. B. J. Miller is attending her.

The Loyal Legion (Band of Hope) will hold a festival at the hall Thursday evening, January 5, 1888, at which all the delicacies of the season will be served. All are invited.

Groton Gaddis received a bad cut on the head while driving a spike with a nail-dad at the new Sippo mine, last Monday. He is improving under Dr. Gardner's treatment.

The Knights of Labor, of this place, will hold their 8th annual ball at K. of L. Hall, Friday evening, December 30th. Good music will be in attendance. Turn out and give our society a large crowd.

PIGEON RUN.

Pigeon Run miners have taken off their check-weighman. A lack of funds the cause.

The infant son of Henry and Jennie Fisher was interred in the Chapel cemetery on December 12.

Samuel Warner, of Wadsworth, made a business trip to this place last week, and disposed of his farm, Josiah Stansbury being the purchaser.

William Baker has put up a panel of his patent fence near here.

Henry Keifer, of this place, brought suit against one, Laryae, for assault and battery, committed upon him during the riot reported in the issue of the 12th Laryae pays fines and costs amounting to \$80 and will be confined in jail until Jan 2.

Another man pays costs or will be jailed for a time. Perhaps this will stop the rioting in Pigeon Run. Notice was served on Edmond to keep his saloon closed on Sunday. If the notice is not obeyed he will be given a taste of the law.

One of the leading farmers of this vicinity needed a call the other day and requested us to make a correction in an item penned by the writer of "Wants From West in Steel" in which he was somewhat misinformed. The true story is as follows. A stockman called on Mr. N. and bought his sheep. The stockman also bought sheep of a man further east. He asked permission of Mr. N. to have the sheep driven into his pasture, which was granted, and Mr. N. was to drive both on to the farm which he owns, three miles to the south-west. Now, Mr. Y. had his sheep on the public highway, and they went into Mr. X's pasture. Mr. X, thinking they were the stockman's sheep, proceeded according to promise, to drive them to his other farm where the stockman was to take charge of them. Returning home, thinking they might not have been the stockman's sheep, he went to Mr. Y's and related the occurrence. Mr. Y, being a man of small principles, flew into a rage and declared the act intentional. Mr. Y's son went after the sheep and proceeded to pour out his anathemas upon Mr. X's son who warned the former to be silent. He helped him get the sheep out and sent him home. Thus ended the whole affair.

CONCERNING COAL.

Many Matters of Widespread Interest

The Buffalo market is short of soft coal.

Chicago gets more Hocking coal than all Ohio.

The Ohio Coal Exchange has opened an office at Toledo, and closed the one at Detroit.

There is undoubtedly a bed of coal lying to the south-west of Dalton awaiting development. We were told Monday of an out crop of over two feet of good coal on the Schwartz farm south-west of town. We understand the land has been leased and the drills will soon go down. — Dalton Gazette.

IMPORTANT ITEMS

From the Report of the Interior Department.

There are 4,962 Indians in New York.

THE INDEPENDENT is indebted to Secretary Lamar for a copy of his report.

The receipts of the Land Office for all sales amounted last year to \$12,289,008.87.

The expenses of the Patent office were \$98,644.60, and the receipts, \$1,150,046.05.

The secretary desires that the Indians of Alaska shall be given the means of education.

The department transferred 4,900,000 more acres of land last year than the year previous.

There are 173,600 Indians under government supervision, and about 58,000 of them wear citizens' clothes.

The area of public lands is rapidly diminishing, but not for purposes of settlement, or to bona fide purchasers.

In the fiscal year there were 41,020 applications for patents of all sorts. The number granted was 23,217. These figures include trade marks, re-issues and designs. In the same time 12,782 patents expired.

Short Sanitary Sermons.

The intermarriage of cousins in Illinois is a penal offense. The Medical Record says it is an unwise law.

There are 36,500 proprietary medicines in the market, all practically worthless, and many injurious.

The Louisville water company is studying water filtration, expecting to purify its supply from the Ohio.

Dr. Cobbold, of England, traced four hundred cases of "cancer" to the dog parasite, taken into the system by drinking unfiltered water which dogs had contaminated.

One barrel of petroleum which escaped in Oxfordshire, England, so affected a circuit of wells, sixty feet deep and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred yards distant from the scene of the accident, that the occupants of fifteen houses could not use the water for ten days.

The North Carolina board of health advises internal defense against cholera. It says: "See that the ground is well drained in the settlement and in the suburbs. See that all garbage is removed. See that the sources of water, both public and private, are not polluted. If these things are begun now, so that they become more habitual, few towns in the State need have any fear."

SAVED FROM NIAGARA.

Signor Tagliapietra's Brave Rescuer of Marie Greenwood.

The Sunday dispatches told at column's length, of the accident which came near resulting in the death of Miss Marie Greenwood, the opera singer who is soon to appear in this city. Miss Greenwood is an impulsive little creature, and the members of the company, while at Niagara, were in great fear for her.

She conceived a fancy for visiting Luna Island, and did so, frequently. On Saturday she went there and said laughingly that she could not understand how anyone could jump into such cold water.

"It's cold as ice-water now, I'm sure," she said, "Wait a minute and I'll tell you."

She stepped to the edge and, placing her foot on a stone, stooped to put her hand in the water. Her foot slipped and she threw herself back involuntarily, bathed in the cold water. The swift current caught her dress and whirled her down a stream, but Tagliapietra, who had stood very near, fearing an accident, caught both arms and held her frail woman.

The spot where the party had gathered that morning is the most dangerous point in the vicinity. The island is almost level with the water which rushes past at terrible speed. A few feet away are American Falls.

The open company of whom she is the prima donna had been racing at the falls for two weeks, and will visit Massillon on January 4th, presenting Gounod's master piece, "Faust." Miss Greenwood is the daughter of a rich cotton-dealer who lives in Memphis, Tenn., and her whim, to go upon the operatic stage, has been humored by him to such an extent that he has engaged an excellent company of fifty people to support her.

Miss Greenwood was instructed in Paris by Madame Marchesi and Madame Lagrange. Returning a short while since from Europe she obtained points from Max Maretzky on stage business for her operas. She is about twenty-one, handsome and dignified.

"Faust" has never yet been given in Massillon in its entirety and the Greenwood company is able to present it in the best manner.

The Independent for 1888.

The daily and weekly edition of THE INDEPENDENT during the year 1888, will be improved as much as experience and increasing circulation will justify, the first making an especial effort to furnish home news to Stark county readers, while the latter will aim to be a high-class general newspaper.

The daily will place the local news in the hands of the reader promptly, and its contents can at all times be relied upon. Correspondents stationed in the near-by towns will assist the office force in making each edition a complete Stark county history. The general news department will be accurate and condensed, the dispatches being furnished by the United Press. The miscellaneous matter will be bright, and from the very best sources.

The weekly will contain the cream of the Stark county news, consisting of Massillon affairs, court house matters, and real estate transfers; it will contain a complete summary of the happenings of the world in the week; it will contain an agricultural department, a scientific department, a house-keeper's and fashion department; it will contain correspondence, and timely illustrated articles, and an occasional continued story. It is self-evident that the issuance of the two editions makes it possible that each should be better than otherwise. The subscription price of the daily is \$5.00 per year; the weekly \$1.50 per year.

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